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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1236)

Name of Candidate	Abhinav Tyagi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	22703
Center	ORN	Date	7th July 2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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11	15	
12	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Livestock farming not only contributes to climate change but is also affected by it. Elaborate the statement and discuss some measures that can be taken to make livestock farming more sustainable as well as resilient. **(150 Words) 10**

पशुधन खेती (लाइवस्टॉक फार्मिंग) न केवल जलवायु परिवर्तन में योगदान देता है, बल्कि इससे प्रभावित भी होता है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए और पशुधन खेती को अधिक संधारणीय के साथ-साथ लचीला (रिज़िल्यंट) बनाने हेतु उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Livestock farming includes rearing of cattle, goat, sheep and other animals for selling their products. India has largest population of cattle in the world

Livestock farming contributing to climate change

1) Methane released by excreta results in global warming.

2) Over exploitation of grazing ground can cause desertification & reduce carbon fixation.

3) Release CO_2 through respiration

Effect of climate change on livestock

1) Increase in diseases : warm climate diseases moving to colder climate.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Reduced grazing grounds due to high temperature.

3) low productivity as all animals have an ideal temperature requirement.

4) climatic events such as floods affecting physical security.

Measures to make livestock farming sustainable and resilient

1) High productivity animals through in-vitro fertilisation with foreign breeds.

2) Research spending on animal diseases

3) skilling of farmers for taking care of animals in changing climate.

4) Use of ~~IT~~ e-technologies for regular updates

livestock farming is impact way of subsistence for farmers and climate change should be included in National mission on livestock.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. A developed Inland Waterway Transport (IWT) will not only augment the overall transport capacity of the country, but also help correct the multi-modal transport mix. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

एक विकसित अंतर्देशीय जलमार्ग परिवहन (IWT) न केवल देश की समग्र परिवहन क्षमता को बढ़ाएगा, अपितु इससे मल्टी-मॉडल परिवहन मिश्रण को सुधारने में भी सहायता मिलेगी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Inland Waterway Transport (IWT) is based on the usage of rivers, lakes and canals for mechanised boats.

Augment overall transport capacity

1) India has potential of 22,000 km of navigable routes
   ↳ declared under National Waterway Act

2) Over utilisation of roadways and railways leading to delay and high cost.

3) Low cost as compared to other transport system
   ↳ Rs 1.10 /ton/km vs 1.40 for railway & 2.00 for roadway.

4) Hinterland connectivity of ports would

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be augmented

↳ major ports given permission for employing IWT

5) Potential in most populous Gangetic valley where land availability for roadland railway limited

Recent multi modal mix

1) over use of roadways (75% of all freight & 86% of all passengers)

↳ costly
↳ more pollution

2) China & Korea use IWT for 40% of transportation need _ India 15%.

3) Help in manufacturing and export due to reduced cost.

Jal Vikas Marga Phase I completed at ₹ 2.5 crore/Km vs ₹ 5 crore/Km for rail and road also highlight the cost benefit of IWT.

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3. Highlight the importance of Agricultural Market Intelligence for farmers in India. Identifying the issues in the present system, suggest some measures for improving Agricultural Market Intelligence in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में किसानों के लिए कृषि बाजार आसूचना के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्तमान प्रणाली में निहित समस्याओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में कृषि बाजार आसूचना में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Agricultural market Intelligence system helps in forecasting on the demands and supply of future - thus helping farmer take decision for growing of crops.

Importance of Agricultural market Intelligence

1) High sellers for farmers as get high market rates.
2) Assures food security through supply of all needed agricultural products.
3) Help in exporting through re-exploring demand.
4) Government support in form of MSP would be minimized.

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Issues in Present System

1) Lack of technological expertise for correct prediction.

2) No separate department in ministry of agriculture for market intelligence.

3) No government policy on market intelligence.

4) Adhoc taxation on import & export make intelligence system of no use

Steps to be taken

1) Data from rural mandis to be recorded through open platform.

2) Updates through mobile to farmer before growing season starts.

3) Import & Export taxation policy to be harmonised

4) separate department in ministry.

Market intelligence system would help in doubling farmer income by 2022

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4. With water increasingly becoming a scarce resource, large scale adoption of micro irrigation techniques could prove to be a game changer in India. Analyse. Also enumerate various steps taken by the government to promote micro irrigation in India. **(150 words) 10**

जल के उत्तरोत्तर दुर्लभ संसाधन बनते जाने के कारण भारत में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई तकनीकों का व्यापक पैमाने पर अंगीकरण निर्णायक सिद्ध हो सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई को बढ़ावा देने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Micro irrigation refers to under ground or on ground irrigation technologies which provide targeted water to crops.

can prove to be a game changer

1) water supply of India limited
↳ 4% of all water and has to support 16% of all human population

2) Low water efficiency at present
↳ Uses 2 to 4 times more water than China and Brazil.

3) High wastage because of flood irrigation
↳ Agriculture using 80% of total water use.

4) Fertigation i.e providing fertilizers

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along through micro irrigation would reduce overuse of fertilisers

5) Increasing agriculture productivity through target supply.

Various steps taken by India

1) Micro-irrigation fund under NABARD of 10,000 crore.

2) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana has a component on micro irrigation.

3) Finances to SHG and FPO at reduced interest for micro irrigation

4) KVIC have been providing information regarding micro-irrigation technology.

5) Irrigation start ups promoted under start UP India

Micro irrigation has biggest issue of finance need and can be provided through MNREGA work and cheap loan.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. The cropping pattern of a region is influenced by geo-climatic, socio-cultural, economic, historical and political factors. Substantiate with relevant examples. **(150 words) 10**

किसी क्षेत्र का शस्य प्रतिरूप भू-जलवायविक, सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक, ऐतिहासिक और राजनीतिक कारकों से प्रभावित होता है। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

cropping pattern refers to the various crops being grown in various parts of the country.

Various influences on cropping pattern

1) Geo-climatic
→ various crops need different geo climatic condition
↳ Eg: wheat needs temperate climate grown in North India in Rabi season.

2) socio-cultural
→ food habits lead to growing of those crops.
↳ Eg: coffee is drank in South India grown in Karnataka and Kerala.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Economic reason

→ Demand of tea in India & abroad lead British to introduce tea

↳ grown in hills of Assam, Darjeeling (West Bengal)

4) Historical reason

→ many crops once introduced, kept on being grown in those area.

↳ eg: Pineapple brought by Portuguese, still grown in Goa and surrounding area

5) Political factors

- government policies influence crops being grown
- MSP procurement of wheat & paddy have lead to 77% of land growing these 2 crop.

Thus cropping patterns are influenced by socio-cultural, economic, historical and political factors

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Integrating ecology and technology is the way forward towards achieving Evergreen Revolution in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

पारिस्थितिकी और प्रौद्योगिकी का एकीकरण भारत में सदाबहार क्रांति की प्राप्ति की दिशा में आगे की राह है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Green Revolution was huge success for India which helped India became self sufficient in number of crops.

Need of today is evergreen revolution - a revolution which affects the whole country and has minimal negative affect.

Integrating Ecology & Technology

1) High Yield GM crops which can sustain changing climate and increasing temperature.

2) Technology such as sensors, satellites, soil cards for field specific crops

3) Using technology to reduced negative

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

impact on ecology.

↳ eg: micro irrigation

↳ high nutrient fertilisers

4) Real time ecological updates to farmers for taking best decisions for increasing productivity.

Issues at present

1) low spending on research & development

↳ Only 0.1% of agri budget

2) lack of agricultural institutes

3) Focus on technology without understanding ecology.

What needs to be done

Technological development should come from farmers who understand ecology. scientist should work closely with farmers for making energy evolution a success.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The adoption of agro-based clusters can generate positive spill-over effects on agricultural and rural development. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

कृषि आधारित संकुलों (क्लस्टर्स) को अपनाना कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास पर सकारात्मक अधिप्लावन प्रभाव उत्पन्न कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Agro based clusters refer to area which would grow similar crop and have infrastructure for value addition & food processing.

Positive spill over effects

1) Increased income for farmers due to reduced intermediaries

2) Employment generation for rural population

3) Entrepreneurship opportunity for rural youth in the clusters

4) Infrastructure development such as transport links and coldstorage would be beneficial for whole rural economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) spreading latest technology among farmers would reduce input cost and increase productivity

6) Access to future market prediction to the farmers.

7) Opportunity for rural women in service sector area in the cluster.

8) migration of people from cities to villages would strengthen economy.

Steps to be taken to make clusters successful

1) Easy finance
2) Land acquisition
3) Basic infrastructure such as road and electricity.
4) Human resource through skilling

Agri cluster has prove boon for farmer and rural economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Reliance on borrowings for capital expenditure in railways reflects a weakening financial position. Comment on the statement and discuss ways in which better resource generation and utilisation can be achieved therein. **(150 words) 10**

रेलवे में पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए उधारी पर निर्भरता कमजोर होती वित्तीय स्थिति को प्रतिबिंबिति करती है। इस कथन पर टिप्पणी कीजिए और उन उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनसे इसमें बेहतर संसाधन सृजन और उपयोगिता प्राप्त की जा सकती है।

Internal ~~earn~~ revenue of railways has been falling as % of cost. The dependence of railway on government support reflect weakening financial position.

Reason for reliance on borrowing

1) Increasing wage and pension costs of employees.

2) Passenger fares are not increased regularly.

3) cross subsidisation of passenger fare on freight fare is reducing freight demand.

4) minimal non-fare revenue from advertising, public utilities etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Better resource generation

1) Bibek Debroy committee recommended
   → Modern accounting
   → Updated HR
   → Independent regulator

2) Independent regulator and Railway development authority for fare determination.

3) Independent freight corridor authority

4) Non-fare revenue policy to be created.

5) Prioritising manufacturing, maintenance and ~~rail~~ train stock

Railway through increased electrification, dynamic fare and improving ticket booking has been trying to improve revenue generation and should be continued.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Why does achieving road safety in India remain a challenging task? Keeping different stakeholders in mind, suggest some measures which can be adopted for reducing road accidents in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सड़क सुरक्षा प्राप्त करना क्यों एक चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य बना हुआ है? विभिन्न हितधारकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए, जिन्हें भारत में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए अपनाया जा सकता है।

Every year around 4 lakh citizen are killed in road accidents which amount to loss of around 3.5% of GDP.

why achieving road safety remains challenging task

1) Poor road design, having blind stops.
2) Poor maintenance of road.
3) Bad driving habits due to corruption in license getting.
4) Limited or no safety features in vehicles
5) Over dependence on road for travel.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reducing road accident

(I) Roads
- regular maintenance
- scientific survey for removing blind spots.
- special pedestrian and bicycle space.

(II) Drivers
- use of technology for license approval.
- stricter penalties (Road safety (Amendment) Bill)

(III) Cars/Vehicles
- Improved safety such as Anti Break lock System, crash response etc
- ~~Reg~~ Registration after every 10 years after safety check.

(IV) Pedestrians
- separate space on roads
- Good Samaritan law

India has signed Brasilia declaration for reducing road accidents by 50% and named week long each.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Despite initiatives taken in recent times to support the logistics sector, it continues to face multiple challenges. Discuss. What further steps can be taken to address these challenges? **(150 words) 10**

लॉजिस्टिक्स क्षेत्र के समर्थन हेतु की गई नवीनतम पहलों के बावजूद, इसे लगातार कई चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों के समाधान हेतु और क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Logistics sector consist of handling, packaging, warehousing, transport and shipping and is important for manufacturing.

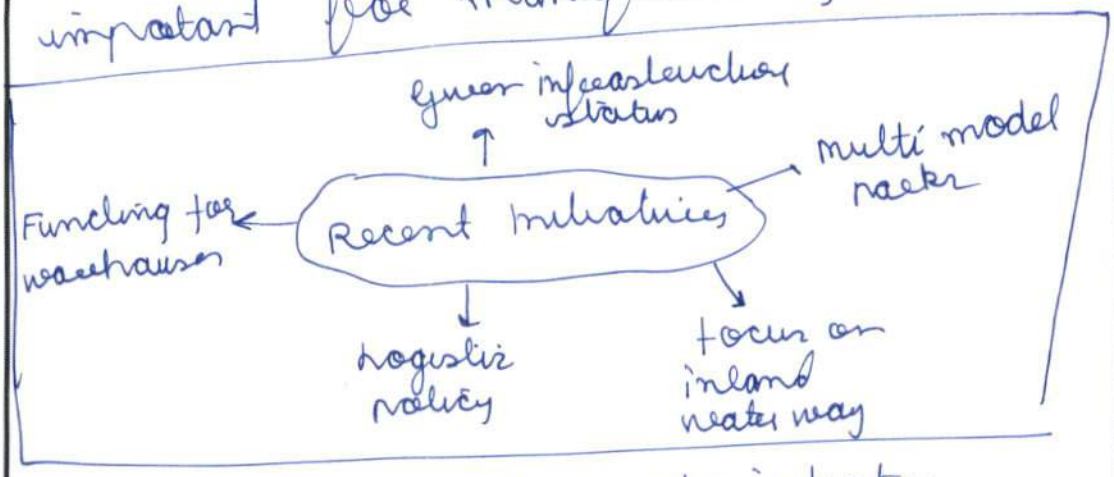

Fig: Logistic sector initiative

Multiple challenges faced

1) High cost of logistics at 14% of GDP vs 9% in USA

2) Lack of skilled human resource for various component

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3) multiple authorities controlling separate logistic component eg: warehousing, handling & transport.

4) lack of funding

5) old technology used & latest such as GIS, etc. not used.

Further steps

1) Latest technology promoted

2) skilling with help of original equipment manufacturers

3) separate ministry on logistics.

4) Reduce turn-around time
(Use hub & scape model

5) making railway & IWT preferred transportation method.

strong logistics would improve manufacturing & export and thus should be promoted.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. The contribution of coal based power generation is not expected to substantially go down in the next few decades, despite growing importance of renewables. Comment on the statement in light of increasing demand for power in India.

(250 words) 15

नवीकरणीय संसाधनों के बढ़ते महत्व के बावजूद, कोयला आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के योगदान में अगले कुछ दशकों में मूलतः कमी आने की उम्मीद नहीं है। भारत में विद्युत की बढ़ती मांग के आलोक में इस कथन पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

current power generation capacity is heavily biased towards coal and not expected to substantially go down due to various factors

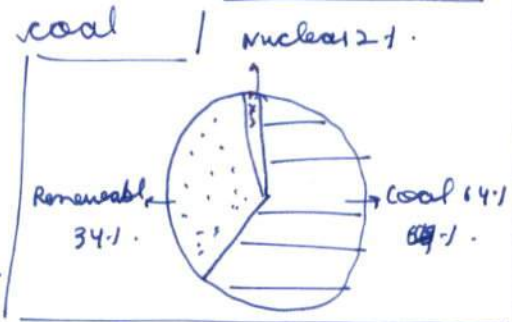

Fig: Power generation

Why coal would not substantially go down

1) High cost of transmission for renewable as are present far away from cities
↳ eg: wind farms in water.

2) High cost of technologies related to renewable
↳ eg: lithium ion battery in solar

3) consistency of power from renewable can not be assured
↳ eg: days without sunlight or without wind flow.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) INDC target of India also leaves 60% of power to be generated by fossil including coal.

5) Existing coal plants can not be shut down to to investments already made

6) Transmission connectivity of these coal plants is good.

Increasing demand for power in India

1) Economic survey states that power requirement in India would increase by 3 times to 2030.

2) Electrification of villages under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana would increase power requirement.

3) schemes like Saubhagya would further improve demand.

Steps to be taken

(I) Cleaner energy from coal

1) Use of high quality coal for power

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

production.

2) Technological improvement in coal power plants
   ↳ eg. catalytic converter

3) carbon capture technologies to be widely implemented.

4) No new coal power plants

(II) Increasing renewable

1) Financial support for renewable energy plants.

2) Decentralised renewable generation
   ↳ Roof tops

3) Smart metering

4) Solar pumps and solar stoves to be provided

5) wind mapping for India.

contribution of coal based would remain high in next few decades which needs improvement in functioning of coal India limited and ensuring coal based plants can be made efficient

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Despite comprehensive government support to agriculture, why is it that farming in India remains unremunerative? Do you agree that direct income support under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) is a much needed measure to make agriculture a viable source of livelihood? **(250 words) 15**

कृषि के निमित्त व्यापक सरकारी सहायता के बावजूद, ऐसा क्यों है कि भारत में खेती अलाभकारी बनी हुई है? क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (PM-KISAN) के अंतर्गत प्रत्यक्ष आय सहायता कृषि को आजीविका का एक व्यवहार्य स्रोत बनाने हेतु एक अति आवश्यक उपाय है?

Agriculture gives jobs to 49% of working population but only contributes to 18% of the total GDP. Government has been trying to support agriculture

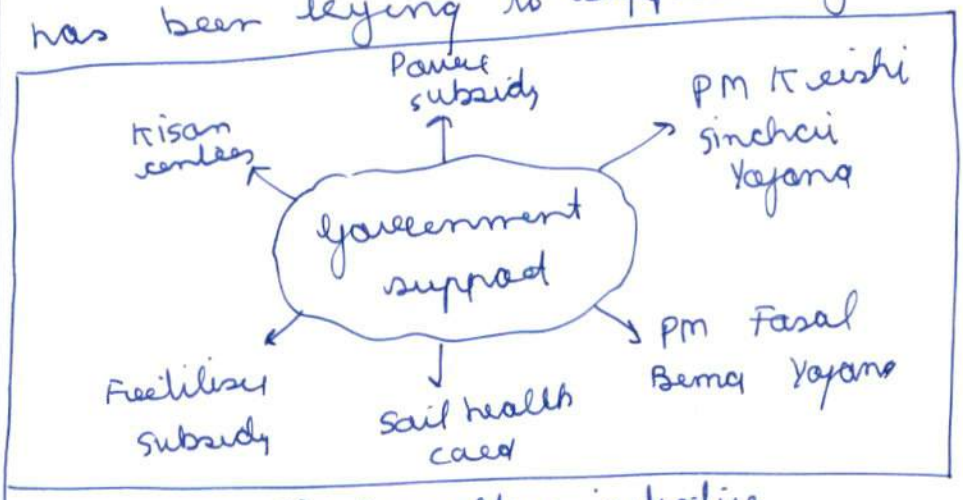

Fig: Agriculture initiative

Farming remains unremunerative as

1) Low per capita income of 20,000 ₹ vs country average of ₹ 1,00,000

2) Increasing suicides : 5000 according to NCRB

3) Farm distress : Farmers marching in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Bombay.

Reason for agriculture being uneconomical

1) spread to irrigation is minimal
↳ only 35% of gross cropped area irrigated

2) Small landholdings
↳ 85% of farmer small and marginal

3) effect of climate change has been major (economic survey)

4) Land becoming infertile

5) Low technological know how and agriculture extension

Pradhan mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi

The program aim at

→ ₹ 6,000 direct cash support to all farmer family having less than 2 hectare of land.

Advantages of PM-Kisan

1) Social security net for bad harvest and crop failure

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) how leakages due to direct cash transfers.

3) Better targeting as farmers list would be verified at village level.

4) other subsidies which are inefficient can be scaled back.

5) Production effect would be nil, as seen due to MSP.

6) WTO limit does not apply.

Issues with PM-Kisan

1) ₹6,000 is very less when compared to per capita income of country.

2) Tenent cultivators and landless labourers are not covered.

3) Bank linkages is still poor in villages.

4) Use of Aadhar could cause issues

5) may lead to further fragmentation of land among family.

PM-Kisan ~~is~~ a is a much needed measure and can be strengthened by digitising land record and covering landless farmers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Elaborate the strategic and operational elements of the Agriculture Export Policy, 2018 and discuss the role it can play to achieve the target of doubling farmers' income by 2022. **(250 words) 15**

कृषि निर्यात नीति, 2018 के रणनीतिक एवं परिचालन-संबंधी तत्वों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए और 2022 तक किसानों की आय को दोगुना करने के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में इसके द्वारा निभायी जा सकने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

ministry of agriculture recently announced the Agriculture Export Policy with following aims:

→ Doubling export from $30 billion to $60 billion

→ Diversifying markets and products

→ Increasing value added exports

Strategic elements of the policy

1) Policy for import and export tax rates would be harmonised for stable policy.

2) Bringing products out of APMC.

3) State inclusion in export through state level bodies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Sanitary and phyto sanitary issues faced in countries to be taken care.

Operational elements of policy

1) Increasing storage capacity
2) Infrastructure development such as rural connectivity
3) Identifying and focussing on export agricultural areas.
4) Quality control through labs and testing centres.
5) Product of India marketing to be made mark of quality.

Role in doubling farmers income

→ Swaminathan committee recommended increasing export to $100 billion for doubling farmers income

→ Value addition export can take India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to Top 5 would expects.

→ For doubling income agriculture sector need growth of 10% annually, export can provide the same.

→ FDI would be interested once export increase.

Issues with Export Policy

1) Global slowdown which has reduced demands.

2) Post harvest wastage which is around 40,000 crore.

3) Indian traditional export of basmati, meat, cereals have shown slowdown.

4) Impact of climate change on agriculture.

Export policy could play a major role in assuring the aim of doubling farmer income is made a reality. The policy should work along with schemes such as Food Park, Horticulture Mission, Krishi Sinchai Yojana and Fasal Bima Yojana for success.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight the reasons behind inconclusive land ownership titles in India. Discuss its repercussions and suggest measures for moving towards conclusive land titling system in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में अनिर्णायक भूस्वामित्व स्वत्वाधिकारों के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके अप्रत्यक्ष प्रभावों की विवेचना कीजिए और भारत में निर्णायक भूमि स्वत्वाधिकारों की प्रणाली की दिशा में आगे बढ़ने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Recent survey of McKinsey stated that as high as 90% of land records in India are inconclusive.

Reasons behind inconclusive land ownership titles

1) Historical reason of Zamindari system where the real owner never worked on the field.

2) Benami transactions after independence.

3) Failure of land distribution policy after independence

4) multitude of authorities involved

(eg: map of area, taxation record on land and buy/sell deed under different authorities

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Lack of use of technologies such as GIS, UAV etc.

6) Digitisation of all records have not taken place in states like Bihar, West Bengal

Repercussion of inconclusive titles

1) Government schemes based on ownership of land do not reach beneficiary
↳ Eg. PM-Kisan

2) contract farming and land pooling becomes difficult leading to low mechanisation and low productivity

3) Land acquisition for projects become difficult
↳ Delay in infrastructure projects causing NPA in bank.

4) Land of government department and PSU lying waste.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

[measures for conclusive land titling]

1) Digitisation of all agriculture land records
↳ using LIN (Land Identifier number)

2) Aadhar seeding of land owner record.

3) Central repository of all government land.

4) strict implementation of Benami Property Act

5) Tribal lands to be officially registered to the tribe.

Land titling would not only help in agricultural beneficiaries getting benefits of government schemes but also help in improving ease of doing business. It would assure land acquisition becomes easy & projects get completed on time.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Despite measures taken by the government for promoting investment in the infrastructure sector in the last few years, there are multiple challenges that still exist. Discuss. What further steps can be taken in this regard? **(250 words) 15**

विगत कुछ वर्षों में अवसंरचना क्षेत्रक में निवेश को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों के बावजूद, कई चुनौतियाँ अभी भी विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इस संबंध में आगे और क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Economic Survey (2017-18) stated that infrastructure needed a funding of $4.5 trillion till 2030. ~~the~~ target

measures taken by government for promoting infrastructure

1) National Infrastructure & investment Fund (NIIF) created with corpus of 40,000 crore
↳ investing in greenfield & brownfield projects

2) Foreign Institute Investor (FII) can invest in government securities

3) 100% FDI in urban infrastructure such as sewage, electricity & transport.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4 municipal bonds for urban infrastructure

5) Hybrid Annuity Model for development of PPP.

6) In Budget 2019 Finance minister announced getting loans from foreign markets.

7) REIT & InVIT have been allowed.

Multiple challenges existing in Investment

1) Low investment and saving rate of the whole economy (economic survey 2017-18)

2) Non Performing Assets in banks still high, due to which don't lend.

3) Delay in getting clearances have delayed projects thus funds tied.

4) Twin balance sheet problem has limited investment.

5) Increasing rates by federal bank USA has reduced FDI.

6) Long term finances getting reduced

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ ILFS crisis.

Steps that can be taken

1) RBI has recommended Long Term Finance banks.
2) Infrastructure bonds with long maturity period.
3) safe and long term investments from pension funds to be used in infrastructure
4) Masala bonds to be promoted
5) secondary bond market for municipal bonds.
6) IndAS, accounting standards to be implemented for transparency of accounts.

Investment in infrastructure assures multifold return and should be promoted through long term fund both in India and abroad.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Identify the problems faced by Indian agriculture as a consequence of changing land holding pattern as witnessed in the findings of Agriculture census, 2015-16. In light of these problems, suggest suitable ways to resolve such structural issues in agriculture. **(250 words) 15**

जैसा कि कृषि संगणना, 2015-16 के जाँच परिणामों में देखा गया है, परिवर्तनशील भू-धारण प्रतिरूप के परिणामस्वरूप भारतीय कृषि के समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं की पहचान कीजिए। इन समस्याओं के प्रकाश में, कृषि में ऐसे संरचनात्मक मुद्दों का समाधान करने के लिए उपयुक्त उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

The Agriculture census 2015-16 highlighted that land holding patterns are keeping agriculture backward.

Problems faced due to changing land holding pattern

1) Decreasing average land holding from 1.15 hectare (2010-11) to 1.08 hectare (2015-16)

↳ low productivity

↳ lack of mechanisation

↳ contract farming can't take place.

↳ farmer family gets low prices

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Increasing women holdings of agricultural land from 13% (2010-11) to 14% (2015-16)

↳ women 65% of agricultural labourers so land holding still low

↳ lack of focus on women farmers

↳ low skilling program for women farmer.

3) 65% of the farmers have no land or hold land less than 2 hectares (small and marginal farmers)

↳ government schemes do not include landless labourers / tenant cultivators

eg: PM Fasal Bima Yojana

↳ Prohibits agriculture extension

↳ Agriculture becoming uneconomic

Suitable ways to resolve such issue

1) Land leasing act to be implemented

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

by states for bringing landless labourers in formal record.

2) Land pooling to be promoted

3) strengthening Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO) for collective technology adoption and price bargain

4) extending schemes for landless and tenant farmers

↳ PM Kisan
↳ PM Fasal Bima
↳ ~~Ac~~ Kisan credit card

5) Atleast 30% of funds focussed on women farmers (Economic Survey)

6) Digitisation of land record for better targeting and low leakage of scheme funding.

Changing land holding pattern should be kept in mind when government introduces new schemes & upgrades old scheme.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Write a brief note on 'Dry Ports' and their significance in mitigating logistic challenges in India. Also, discuss the challenges in their development and measures needed to address them. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में लॉजिस्टिक्स की चुनौतियों को कम करने में 'शुष्क पत्तनों' एवं उनके महत्व पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। साथ ही, उनके विकास में आने वाली चुनौतियों और उनके समाधान हेतु आवश्यक उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Dry Ports are transshipment hubs deep inside territory of a country where various sources of transport connect with each other.

significance of dry ports

1) Reduces logistics cost : As companies can choose cheapest option
↳ logistic cost at 14-1. of GDP high ; vs 9-1. in USA

2) Reduces requirement of documents from various agencies
↳ Under control of single agency.

3) Fast turn about time

4) Work on hub and scope model, so trucks / rail do not return empty.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Use technology for efficiency.

Challenges in Development

1) Land acquisition for dry ports is an issue
↳ Land Acquisition Act 2013 preliberatory (Niti Ayog)

2) Lack of funding, as requires large upfront investment.

3) Lack of trained human resources for operating and running such facility.

4) Transport networks in India developed in silos, not connected.

5) Overly government ownership (70%) keeps private players disinterested

6) Low utilisation of current ports (20%)

Measures needed to address

1) Land Pool to be developed as in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Odisha

↳ easy availability of land

2) using PPP model for development

↳ funding from private sector

3) skill development in association with original equipment manufacturer (OEM)

4) Planned development of all transport infrastructure

↳ complement & supplement each other.

Sey Poets would not only help in resolving issues of logistics which would help in increasing manufacturing and exports. They would also help in regional development and create jobs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Development of food processing industry will help in achieving the twin goals of inclusive growth and food security. Discuss. Also, account for the competitive advantages enjoyed by India in the food processing sector. **(250 words) 15**

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के विकास से समावेशी विकास और खाद्य सुरक्षा के दोहरे लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक में भारत को प्राप्त प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक लाभ का भी विवरण दीजिए।

Food processing industry helps in value addition to agricultural products which is beneficial for inclusive growth and food security.

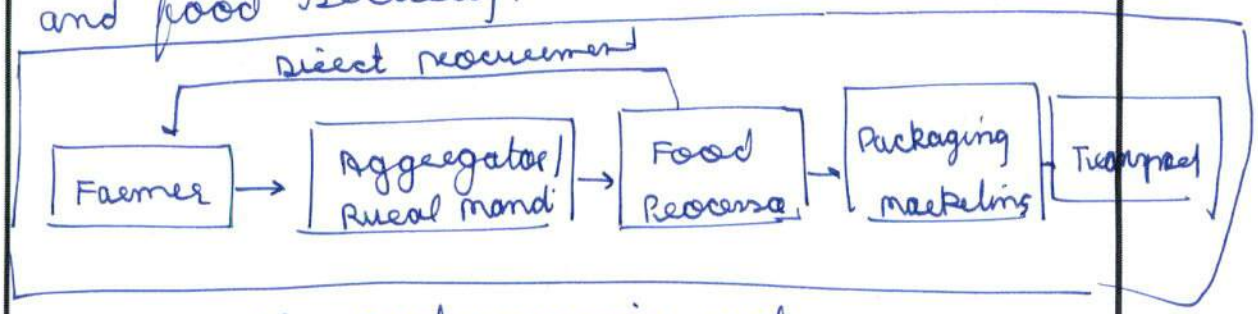

Fig: Food processing cycle.

Inclusive growth through food processing

1) Higher price for farmer as processor can directly procure, thus reducing intermediaries.

2) Job growth in food processing, packaging, marketing and transport

3) Equitable growth as present in rural areas.

4) Village youth can start entrepreneurship

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

initiatives.

Food security through food processing

1) Reducing food wastage
↳ At present around 33,000 crore

2) Fortification of food
↳ Adding Vitamin in milk

3) Quick delivery to area of demand

4) Reducing poverty in rural area, ensuring money for food.

Competitive Advantages enjoyed By India

1) Largest gross cropped area in the world.

2) Huge market for food products.

3) Easy export through Arabian sea to middle east and europe.

4) Variety of raw food availability
↳ eg: cereals, milk, fruits,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

fish, meat etc.

5) Improving rural infrastructure
↳ PM Gram Sadak Yojana
↳ Deen Dayal Upadhayaya Village electrification.

Challenges for food processing

1) Lack of storage facility such as cold storage
2) Lack of skilled manpower
3) Difficulty in contract farming due to small landholdings.
4) Over focus on cereal crops due to MSP

Government has started many initiatives such as SAMPADA, Mega Food Parks and TOPS Mission. These would go a long way in the development of food processing industry.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Despite existence of a large market, the real estate sector is facing many challenges in India. Elaborate. Also, discuss the measures taken by the government to address them. Can Housing for All by 2022 be a game-changer in this regard? **(250 words) 15**

एक बड़े बाजार की उपस्थिति के बावजूद, भारत में रियल एस्टेट क्षेत्रक को कई चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इनके समाधान हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की भी विवेचना कीजिए। क्या 2022 तक सभी के लिए आवास इस संबंध में निर्णायक सिद्ध हो सकता है?

Real estate sector is the 2nd largest employer in India with more than 80% unskilled jobs.

Challenges in real estate sector

1) Lack of funding
↳ Twin balance sheet
↳ NPA in bank

2) Lack of transparency
↳ Declared semi-transparent in international real estate study

3) Difficulty in land acquisition

4) Taxation issues
↳ Cement and other inputs outside GST.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) High cost due to black money being widespread

6) Insolvency proceedings against builder
↳ eg: Jaypee Infrastructure

Steps Taken By Government

1) Real Estate Regulatory Authority
↳ Compulsory registration of all developers
↳ seperate fund (70%) for construction
↳ maintenance & structural defects correction till 5 years.

2) Tax Benefit for buying 1st home.

3) No tax if capital gains due to selling house used to buy 2 houses instead of 1 before. (Budget 2018)

4) PM Awas Vikas Yojana (Urban & Rural)

5) National housing board brought under RBI. (Budget 2019)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Housing for All by 2022

→ creation of 2 crore houses

→ states given central aus execution

→ Interest subsidy, capital support and avenue lead development

→ Use of local material and technologies

→ 2 components → Rural
→ Urban

→ ~~Its~~ Allowing MNREGA works for adult member.

Housing For All by 2022 would provide ~~an~~ financial support and construction support. However land acquisition and basic facilities remain an issue which need to be looked into for making Housing for All by 2022 a succe.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Identify the maladies affecting the proper functioning of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Comment on the feasibility of alternatives available to TPDS. **(250 words) 15**

लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (TPDS) के समुचित कार्यकरण को प्रभावित करने वाली विकृतियों की पहचान कीजिए। TPDS के लिए उपलब्ध विकल्पों की व्यवहार्यता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) focuses on implementation of Right To Food security Act by providing subsidised food grains.

Maladies affecting Targeted Public Distribution System

1) High leakages of around 47% noted by Shantha Kumar committee

2) Low quality food grains being provided
↳ Recent case in Bihar

3) Use of mandatory Aadhar causing exclusion of beneficiaries

4) TPDS centres far away and not opening on time.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Wastage of grains in godowns in Food corporation of India (FCI)

6) Inclusion & exclusion Issues

↳ SECC data used which is not updated yearly

↳ High number of beneficiaries : 75% of whom rural and 50% of whom urban

↳ Better targeting required

7) Cereal centric distribution as mostly only rice, wheat and coarse grains distributed.

Feasability of alternatives

(I) Direct bank transfer

→ does not account for inflation

→ possibility of lack of physical availability of grains

→ low density of banking correspondents for getting cash.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ use of money for other purposes.

(II) Payment to private entities for selling at a capped price

↳ difficulty in assuring adequate food grains.

↳ corruption through forging documents.

↳ market price can rise due to cartelisation

eg: seen in MP's Bhugantar scheme.

(III) coupons to public to buy from anywhere

↳ coupon exchanged for money by government

↳ lack of physical accessibility

↳ Acceptance of coupon may not be universal

Chattisgarh PDS model should be used through separating transport and selling identity - digitisation, fixed timings and citizen feedback for fixing TPDS

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Name of Candidate	Abhinav Tyagi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	22703
Center	ORN	Date	28-Jun-2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. There is need for a more effective implementation of the existing provisions, as well as strengthening the current legal and institutional frameworks for addressing issues related to sexual harassment at workplace. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

कार्यस्थल पर यौन उत्पीड़न से संबंधित मुद्दों को संबोधित करने के लिए वर्तमान प्रावधानों के अधिक प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन के साथ ही, मौजूदा कानूनी और संस्थागत ढांचे को सुदृढ़ बनाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Prevention of sexual harassment of at workplace Act based on Vishakha guidelines of supreme court have provided legal protection to women.

Need for effective implementation

1) Internal complaint committee not formed
   ↳ 35% Indian companies do not have ICC (FICCI)

2) ICC member not legally trained

3) Transfer of employee convicted of sexual harassment.

4) Time bound process not followed
   ↳ 90 days timeline for ICC not followed

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Strengthening current Framework

1) Expanding definition of sexual harassment to include whole working culture

2) Penalty at present based on economic condition of harasser, should be made homogenous.

3) External member presence in ICC should be made mandatory for quorum

4) NGOs and civil society should be given a role in ICC.

5) Women should be protected from getting fired due to filing a complaint.

6) Judiciary should be expedited through special courts

Protection of women from sexual harassment at workplace would ensure equality in economic sphere resulting in 27% increase in GDP.

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2. Despite existing mechanisms and laws, crimes against children have been rising in India. Discuss the reasons behind this trend. What more can be done in this context to address the prevalent situation? **(150 words) 10**

विद्यमान व्यवस्था और कानूनों के बावजूद, भारत में बच्चों के विरुद्ध अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में वर्तमान स्थिति से निपटने के लिए और क्या किया जा सकता है?

NCRB- 2016 highlighted increased crimes again children, specially rape and sexual harassment.

Existing mechanisms & laws for crimes against children

1) POCSO Act : for protection of children from sexual harassment

2) Juvenile Justice Act for assuring adoptions.

3) Article 24 which provides for freedom from child labour

4) Prohibition of Child Labour Act

5) Protection of Children Policy.

Reasons for increasing crime

1) Lack of complaint filing as most

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times crimes done by known.

2) Attitude of police is not child friendly.

3) Timelines prescribed in POCSO Act is not followed.

4) Judicial delay in cases.

What needs to be done

1) spreading awareness among children and parents.

2) Penalty on adults for not reporting crimes against children.

3) Child friendly procedures for complaint reporting and statement recording

4) special children cell in police station

5) special courts for children in each district.

India is signatory to UN convention for protection of children from violence and implementation of laws in spirit would

assure safety and development of children.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Democratic processes and practices in India have refashioned caste in multiple ways. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रियाओं और प्रथाओं ने बहुविध तरीकों से जाति का एक नए सिरे से निर्माण किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

caste from historical times has prevailed to be a disability to Indian culture.

Refashioning of caste by democratic process

(I) Positive Result

(1) caste based parties such as ~~Bahuja~~ Bahujan Samaj Party have brought dalit demands to forefront

(2) leaders of backward caste such as Br. B.R Ambedkar, Jagjivan Ram accepted by all as idols.

(3) every caste has formed grouping and highlighting its demand.

(4) constitutional promises of eliminating untouchability and equal access to public places has been upheld.

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(5) Political mobilisation among lower caste has increased their participation in public sphere

(II) Negative impact

(1) Vote bank politics with parties focused on dividing society on caste has undermined industrialisation

(2) corruption in democratic process due to caste dedication.

(3) communalisation of politics due to voting only on caste

(4) economic performance of parties have taken a backseat.

(5) Women participation in democracy has been limited due to caste identity being strong.

Democracy has power to ensure equality and justice to all caste. To ensure it elections in India should be made pure by strengthening election commission.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Globalization has been a significant force in shaping the contemporary education system in India in both positive and negative ways. Examine. **(150 words) 10**

वैश्वीकरण, सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक दोनों प्रकार से भारत की समकालीन शिक्षा प्रणाली को आकार देने में एक महत्वपूर्ण शक्ति रहा है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalisation has brought together the societies of the world through transfer of ideas, technologies and people.

Role of globalisation on education

(I) Positive Impact

1) Indian students going abroad and bringing with advanced skills
eg: PhD in nuceobiology

2) Foreign student coming to India to study and bringing new ideas

3) Indian universities learning from foreign university for curriculum upgradation, infrastructure etc.

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4) Foreign experts coming to India to teach.

5) MOOCs from foreign universities being used by Indian students

(II) Negative Impact

(1) Increased Inequality as only students with financial backing able to go and study abroad.

(2) Value system of western countries affecting Indian students
↳ Decreasing respect for teacher

(3) Indian losing foreign exchange when students go abroad

(4) most foreign universities for profit & same culture coming to India.

Globalisation can be effective for Indian education if we allow Top 200 foreign universities to open campus in India & providing scholarship for weaker sections for studying in them,

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. The lack of clarity over what constitutes an urban area encourages haphazard development pattern in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

शहरी क्षेत्र का गठन करने वाले तत्वों के संबंध में स्पष्टता की कमी भारत में अनियोजित विकास प्रतिरूप को प्रोत्साहित करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Urbanisation has been increasing with 30% of Indian population living in urban centres in 2011 which would increase to 50% by 2030 (World Bank).

Clarity on what constitutes an urban area

1) Definition used by census
→ Population of more than 5000
→ Density more than 400 people/km²
→ Atleast 3/4th working adults working in non-agricultural sector.

2) However townships such as railway colonies, steel towns (Bhilai) only added after 1961.

3) classification happens only once in 10 years.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Resulting in haphazard development

1) Peri-urban areas which expand fast are kept out of purview of urban local bodies

↳ No sanitation, water infrastructure

2) Planning of cities is impacted when a new peri-urban area is classified as urban.

3) Transport facilities are not provided to such areas.

4) Finances provided by center do not take such areas in concern and are limited.

India should ensure continuous classification of areas with buffer areas classified as urban for future expansion for planned development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The changing employment landscape across the globe makes it imperative that vocational education be integrated with the school curriculum in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

सम्पूर्ण विश्व में परिवर्तित होता रोजगार परिदृश्य भारत में स्कूली पाठ्यक्रम के साथ व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के समेकन को अनिवार्य बनाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India has focussed on school and vocational education but as two airtight seperate compartments.

Changing employment landscape across globe

1) Increase in jobs in service sector which need soft skills.

2) Jobs for specialised workforce such as carpenters, electricians, mason etc.

3) Increased access to job markets through out globe
↳ Qatar infrastructure for FIFA world cup developed by migrant.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Integration of vocational & school education

(I) Why

(1) Rewarding soft skills
(2) Rewarding specific skill set
(3) Job opportunities when out of school.
(4) Low employability of Class X^{th} or XIIth pass out.

(II) How to integrate

(1) Parallel curriculum after secondary classes
(2) certificates of Xth & XIIth through vocational training.
(3) credit based education system in schools.
(4) Apprentiship program in industry.

* India is nearing demographic dividend in 2031 and vocational training can play a part in taking advantage of the same.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Communalism in India is fuelled by socio-economic disparities and politicization of identities. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सांप्रदायिकता को सामाजिक-आर्थिक असमानताओं और पहचान के राजनीतिकरण से बढ़ावा मिलता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

communalism refers to a phycological thinking when members of a particular religious groups start thinking that their social and economic needs are also the same and different from people of other religion.

cause of communalism

→ Socio - economic disparities

1) Differences in social and economic condition of people of separate religion bearings about competition and hatred

↳ eg: muslims in India economically weaker.

2) When government not able to provide equal social benefits and infrastructure

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ eg: muslim lies in poorer states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh

3) competition for jobs between people of different citizens may lead to communalism

↳ eg: After 1857 competition for limited english jobs lead to communalism

→ Politicization of identities

1) Political leaders use religious identities for getting votes

2) Religious leaders use religion for strengthening their control on the people of a religion

3) Vote bank politics has increased communalism.

India ~~was~~ should ensure equitable development of people of all religions and ensure elections become free of ~~and~~ religious voting to reduce communal tensions.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. What are the factors due to which Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) remain one of the most backward groups in India? Highlight the steps taken by the government for their upliftment. **(150 words) 10**

वे कौन से कारक हैं जिनके परिणामस्वरूप विशेष रूप से कमज़ोर जनजातीय समूह (PVTGs) भारत के सर्वाधिक पिछड़े समूहों में से एक बने हुए हैं? उनके उत्थान हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups have been identified among the tribals based on

→ Homogenous population
→ Traditional economic activities
- Geographical isolation
→ Unique culture
→ Based on above 75 tribes have been identified as PVTG.

Factors for being backward

1) Geographical isolation has resulted in infrastructure not being developed.

2) economically isolated due to which limited economic capacity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) livelihood opportunities such as honey collection, primitive agriculture becoming unprofitable.

4) modern ideas and technologies did not reach.

5) education & health facilities in their living area limited.

6) living in mostly poor states
- most (15) in Odisha
- Bihar has 2nd highest

[steps taken by government]

1) continuous counting & classification

2) committee on their status
- Idate committee

3) Niti Ayog formed committee to study recommendation of Idate committee

PVTGs should be included in mainstream society but keeping their culture intact.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Examine the reasons behind prevalence of child labour in India. What steps have been taken by the Indian government for addressing the menace of child labour? **(150 words) 10**

भारत में बाल श्रम की मौजूदगी के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। बाल श्रम की समस्या से निपटने के लिए भारत सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

child labour has been eliminated through Article 24 of Indian constitution but still prevail.

Reason behind prevalence

1) Lack of knowledge among people of various lower and penally

2) Implementation of lower has ~~not~~ been lax.

3) cheap labour : child labour are paid less wages ~~than~~ as compared to adult labour.

4) Judicial delay in cases of child labour.

5) Family pressure on children to work.

6) Poverty forces children to start

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

working

7) Failure of education system to provide livelihood skills.

[steps taken by Indian government]

1) National Child Policy aimed at educating all children

2) Prevention of Child Labour Act amendment

↳ Prohibits working of children under 14 in all industries

↳ children from 14-18 can work only in non-hazardous industries identified by central government.

3) Factory Act prohibit child labour

4) Plantation Act prohibits

Child labour issue can only be resolved by resolving reason behind such as poverty, lack of social security

and implementation of laws in spirit

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Regionalism need not be regarded as unhealthy unless it takes a militant, aggressive turn and encourages the growth of secessionist tendencies. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

क्षेत्रवाद को तब तक हानिकारक नहीं माना जाना चाहिए जब तक कि यह उग्रवादी एवं आक्रामक रुख न अपनाए तथा अलगाववादी प्रवृत्तियों को बढ़ावा न दे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Regionalism refer to the feeling of oneness of people living in a particular region of a country.

Not always unhealthy

1) state movement look good from regionalism
- Not harmful
- small states developed faster
- eg: Andhra Pradesh.

2) Autonomy movement such as in Assam
- Autonomy help in protecting culture language
- more political power to mass.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) spirit of greater by getting inspired by local leaders
↳ Marathi identity not against Indian identity

[When becomes secessionist]

Regionalism becomes unhealthy when:

1) Becomes militant as creates law and order problem
↳ eg: Khalistan stand of Sikh regionalism

2) Demand secession as undermines unity & integrity of nation
↳ eg: Mizo Movement under Mizo National Front

Regionalism has potential under Indian constitution to be positive and should only be supressed when becomes militant and secessionist.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Universal Health Coverage is a worthwhile goal, however achieving this in a country like India is a challenging task. Analyse. In this context, discuss the significance of the Ayushman Bharat Scheme. **(250 words) 15**

सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज एक सार्थक लक्ष्य है, यद्यपि भारत जैसे देश में इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना एक चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, आयुष्मान भारत योजना के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Universal Health coverage ensures that all citizens of the country have access to health facilities and no citizens suffer from health issues due to limited monetary resources

Universal Health coverage - worthwhile goal

1) High out of pocket expenditure in India at around 62%.

2) 6-8 crore people fall into poverty every year due to health expenditure.

3) Healthy body ensures development of a person to enjoy all other rights

4) Health expenditure is more burdensome for weaker sections such as women, SC/ST & OBC

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges of universal Health coverage

1) Fiscal ~~dem~~ backing for such in large
   ↳ eg: Ayushman Bharat at 12,000 crore

2) Insufficient infrastructure
   ↳ 1 bed / 2000 people

3) Lack of human resources
   ↳ 1 doctor per 1627 people VS
   1 doctor per 1000 (WHO recommendation)

4) Inclusion & exclusion error in benefitiary selection.

Ayushman Bharat

It contains 2 component

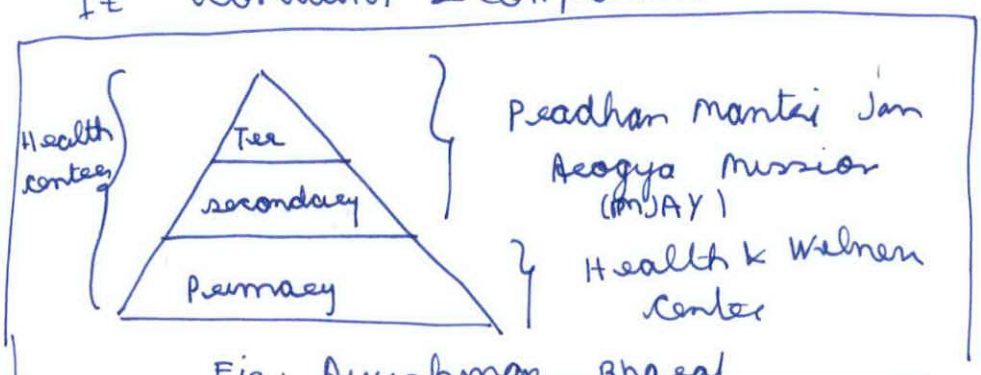

Fig: Ayushman Bharat

1) Health & Wellness Centers
   → 1.5 lakh primary centre

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Focus on nutrition & Communicable & Non-Communicable disease
- First point of contact.

2) PMJAY
- → Universal insurance scheme
- → Insurance covers of 5 lakh / family
- → Beneficiary selected through SECC data
- Would cover 10 crore families
- → services provided through private and public hospitals

Advantages of Ayushman Bharat
- → Protect people falling into poverty
- → Infrastructure & capacity through private and public hospitals
- → Fraud detection mechanism
- Rates decided by National Health Authority

Issues with Ayushman Bharat
- → ethics in private hospital
- Inclusion / Exclusion error
- RSBY lead to increased hospitalisation

Ayushman Bharat can be strengthened using e-governance initiative & giving more power to state.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Given the scale of internal migration in India, highlight the challenges faced by migrants. In this context, discuss the need for a National Policy on Migration. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन के स्तर को देखते हुए, प्रवासियों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संदर्भ में, प्रवासन पर राष्ट्रीय नीति की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Census -> 2011 highlighted total migration at 4.4 crore internally. However economic survey studying civil data pointed at a larger figure.

[scale of internal migration]

→ Female migration more than male migration
↳ 2/3rd migrant female (Economic Survey)

→ migration increasing
↳ 4.5% increase/year (2001-11)

→ Not affected by linguistic divide.

[challenges faced by migrants]

1) social protection schemes are not available at the migrated place
↳ eg: PDS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Political rights ~~are~~ are not fulfilled
↳ Voter card of native place

3) Living conditions poor in large cities
↳ 6.6 crore people living in slum
↳ cheap homes unavailable

4) Violence against migrants due to regionalist tendencies
↳ Against Bihari migrants in Maharashtra

5) Breakdown of families
↳ wives left behind when men migrate for job

6) Most work in informal sectors for migrant
↳ no social security

Need for National Policy of Migration

1) Assuring inter-state and inter-district migration committee

2) social services should be made transferable
↳ using Aadhar in PMJAY.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Low cost housing should be a priority all all cities.

4) Social services such as education for children and basic healthcare for migrants

5) Reducing / Eliminating use of sail of son policy.

6) Awareness campaign about the usefulness of migrants.

Other steps which can be taken

1) Inter-state migration Act to be amended for ensuring right based approach.

2) Hostels and rented accomodation for women.

China developed due to the migration of labour & India can do the same by ensuring safety and basic social services to migrants.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Examine the contemporary trends and reasons for change in the traditional family structure in India. Discuss the reforms needed in the existing social security protection measures in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिवार की पारंपरिक संरचना में परिवर्तन की समकालीन प्रवृत्तियों और इसके कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। इस संबंध में वर्तमान सामाजिक सुरक्षा उपायों में आवश्यक सुधारों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Family has been an important feature of Indian society with kinship bonds based on family still strong.

Contemporary trends in family structure

1) Nuclear families are increasing in place of joint family.
2) Matrilineal families are also taking shape.
3) Single parent family due to divorce, death of other parent
4) Old age parents moving with children to take care of grandchildren.
5) Families with both parents working

Reasons for change

1) Economic Reasons

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

i) Job opportunity have increased for women

ii) High cost of living have compelled all adults to work

iii) Globalisation has brought increased service sector job.

2) Social causes

i) equality between men and women have lead to shared responsibility in every sphere

(ii) Liberal ideals from west have brought out women in public.

↳ Increased individualism

3) Political causes / Legal caus

(i) equal inheritance laws have ~~made~~ encouraged nuclear families

(#)4) Other reasons

(i) migration specially rural-urban has resulted in nuclear families

(ii) Difference in values of parents and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

children have resulted in smaller families

Reforms needed in social security measures

1) Elderly protection and support
↳ live alone with none to care
↳ Financially dependent
↳ limited pensions

2) Women being provided creche facilities at workplace
↳ maternity leave for childcare
↳ Paternity leave as equal sharing of responsibility.

3) Social security measures made gender neutral

4) measures for after school care of children as both parent working

Family is a fluid concept with continuous changes and social security measures should be updated for assuring maximum benefit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. What are the various challenges that persons with disabilities face in living a dignified life? Suggest some measures for ensuring their effective participation in society. **(250 words) 15**

विकलांग व्यक्तियों द्वारा गरिमापूर्ण जीवन जीने के मार्ग में व्याप्त विभिन्न चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? समाज में उनकी प्रभावी भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Persons with disabilities have been provided equal protection & right under our constitution. However these section face various challenges

Various challenges for persons with disabilities

1) Accessibility is a big challenge.
- Ramps, toilets for disabled not provided in government buildings
- Websites not friendly for visually disabled.
- Public transportation is not disabled friendly.

2) Education facilities are inadequate
- Reservation of 3% provided under People with disability Act not fulfilled.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Teachers unaware about issues with disabled candidates

3) employment facilities are limited
↳ Private sector do not have any target.
↳ Target in public sector not achieved for disabled workforce.

4) societal discrimination as disability is seen as result of past evil doing

5) marriage of disabled women a tough ask with high dowry demand.

6) Financial services not provided at homes resulting in exclusion

measures for effective participation

1) Public places be made disabled friendly with lifts and ramps

2) Reservation quota for disabled candidates be fulfilled

3) clear definition and quantifying

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

measures for disability

4) Perception of society towards disabled need to be changed through showing disabled in positive light in TV, movies
↳ Use of Divyang by our PM

5) civil society should be included in making measures for disabled

Steps taken by government

1) Amendments in People with disability Act
↳ Increased number of disabilities
↳ Increased reservation
↳ National committee for welfare

2) Accessible India campaign

3) Marrakesh treaty signed.

Disabled should be ensured Right to life with Dignity (Article 21) for equal participation in society.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. India is currently facing "triple burden" of undernutrition, overnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. Examine the reasons and suggest some measures for combating them. **(250 words) 15**

भारत वर्तमान में अल्पपोषण, अतिपोषण और सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्वों की कमी के "तिहरे बोझ" का सामना कर रहा है। इनके कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए और इनका मुकाबला करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

India ~~has~~ is facing a unique challenge of triple burden

→ Undernutrition in form of lack of nutrition

Stunting	: 38.4%
Underweight	: 36%
Wasting	: 21%

Fig: NHFS-4 (2014-15) children nutrition

→ Overnutrition

↳ India home to 2nd largest obese population in world

↳ WHO states that 50% of Indian adult are obese

→ Micronutrient ~~definition~~ deficiency in form of deficiency of iron, calcium, Protein etc.

↳ 53% women suffer from anemia

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reason for triple burden

(I) Overnutrition & nutrient deficiency

1) Lack of awareness among the citizens of proper nutrition and balanced diet

2) Green revolution increased cereal production thus increasing carbohydrate intake resulting in overnutrition

3) MSP to farmers for rice and wheat leads to overproduction

(II) Undernutrition

1) Poor sanitation facilities specially in urban slums and rural area.

2) clear drinking water unavailable.

3) Poor social status of women lead to malnutrition in females

4) Poverty and lack of access to nutritional food.

5) Leakage and corruption in PDS.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures for combating triple burden

① Nutrient Deficiency

1) Coarse grain (Bajra, Jowar & Ragi) should be promoted
2) Pulses to be bought at MSP.
3) Mid day meal scheme expanded to include eggs, milk etc

② Undernutrition

1) Clean drinking water and sanitation
↳ Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
2) Regular checkup of pregnant women
↳ PM Matritva Sahyog Yojana
3) expanding PDS scheme

③ Overnutrition

1) Awareness about obesity
2) exercise to be promoted.
3) Regular height weight check up.

India by combating triple burden can ensure demographic dividend does not become demographic curse.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. State the factors that have influenced India's population growth trends. Also, enlist some measures taken by the government for attaining population stabilization. **(250 words) 15**

उन कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत की जनसंख्या वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति को प्रभावित किया है। साथ ही, जनसंख्या स्थिरीकरण का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India's population stood at 121 crore in 2011 (census) and is projected to cross China in 2027.

Factors that have influenced population growth

1) High Infant Mortality Rate at 40 (NFHS), results in parents giving birth to more children because not assured of survival.

2) Illiteracy at 24.1. because of which lack of awareness about family planning

3) Farm based economy where more the labour hands the better for a farmer family.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Lack of access of contraceptive
↳ NFHS: 13% lack

5) Permanent sterilization failures
↳ Focus on only tubectomy
↳ Vasectomy ignored
↳ Large camps leading to death (Eg: Jharkhand)

6) Weak primary health center in rural areas
↳ No access to opinion of experts.

7) Measures Taken by government

1) National population policy 2000
↳ Accepted choice of family control planning
↳ Aimed at 2.1 fertility rate

2) Free contraceptive distribution at primary health center.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Rashtriya Parivar Vikas Karyakram
↳ spreading awareness
↳ Saas-Bahu Sammelan
↳ ASHA workers promoting talks between couples on contraception.

4) Regular data collection on fertility rates.

5) Permanent sterilization promotes
↳ monetary award for Tubectomy.

What more needs to be done

1) condom machines at public places
2) Reducing IMR to 28 (National health policy target)
3) Increasing contraceptive choices
4) Awareness through ICT

Population control would ensure India able to provide social benefit to the whole population.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. The strategy for combating poverty in India must rest on both effective implementation of anti-poverty programmes and employment intensive economic growth. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में निर्धनता से मुकाबला करने की रणनीति निर्धनता-रोधी कार्यक्रमों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन और रोजगार गहन आर्थिक विकास, दोनों पर आधारित होनी चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

India has come a long way in reducing poverty from 45% in 1991 to 22% in 2015 (Tendulkar line).

However to further succed India need to follow a multi-dimensional strategy.

Effective implementation of anti-poverty programmes

1) Reducing corruption through use of JAM trinity
   ↳ CAG highlighted corruption in MGNREGA

2) Social Audits to be institutionalised
   ↳ made compulsory in MGNREGA

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Rationalisation of various schemes
↳ result in thin spread of resources over various scheme

4) Gram Panchayat and Urban local bodies participation should be increased.

5) DBT (Direct Bank Transfer) can be used for transferring social benefit money.

6) Leakages should be reduced
↳ Chattisgarh PDS model to be followed.

7) Public feedback on requirements to be taken.

Employment intensive economic growth

(I) Need

1) Agriculture has to reduced in GDP percentage.

2) Manufacturing provides jobs along with social security

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) demographic dividend on the horizon

(II) What needs to be done

1) Outcome based reforms in school.

2) skilling and vocational training.

3) micro-credit access to be improved

4) self Help Groups to be strengthened.

5) employment intensive industries such as textile and leather to be promoted.

6) leaser labour and land laws

7) creating of SEZ and coastal economic zones

India still has load of 55.1 - multi dimensionally poor population and this would only reduce by direct action through implementation of schemes and capacity building through employment intensive growth

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Critically examine the impact of globalization on rural society in India. Also delineate some strategies for tapping the opportunities offered by globalization. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में ग्रामीण समाज पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, वैश्वीकरण द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए अवसरों का दोहन करने हेतु कुछ रणनीतियों की रुपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Globalisation refers to the coming together of the world economy and society due to transfer of people, ideas, technology, values, products and services.

Impact of globalisation on rural society

(I) Positive Impact

1) Loans and credit expansion in rural society through finance from abroad.

2) New technologies introduced in agriculture

↳ BT-Cotton by Monsanto

↳ micro-irrigation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Farm to market linkage

↳ Retail brands directly buying from farmer

eg: Bigbasket.

4) Job opportunities increased in urban areas leading to rural-urban migration

5) comforts of daily life reaching villages

↳ eg: TV, Internet, ACs, Fridge

(II) Negative Impact

1) Farmer getting affected by global markets due to inter-linked markets.

2) multi National companies threatening legal actions

↳ eg: Pepsico or farmers for growing potato..

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Increased inequality between rural and urban areas

4) Foreign Direct investment has been limited in agriculture.

5) Exploitation through monopoly in seeds and fertilizer by MNC's.

strategies for tapping opportunities provided by globalisation

1) Skilling of labour for higher productivity

2) Make In India / Product of India brand should be strengthened through marketing and quality check

3) IPR should not be provided in seeds and fertilizer

4) Growing scope through market production

5) Import / Export control on agricultural products to be removed

Globalisation can be hugely successful if its negative impact are concealed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Patriarchy is not mere economic dependence but also operates in cultural habits and dominates the minds of males and females equally. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

पितृसत्तात्मकता केवल आर्थिक निर्भरता नहीं है, बल्कि यह सांस्कृतिक आदतों को भी संचालित करती है तथा पुरुषों एवं महिलाओं की मानसिकता पर समान रूप से हावी रहती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Patriarchy is a phenomenon through which female rights are undermined in the society because gender biological differences are manifested in economic and social sphere.

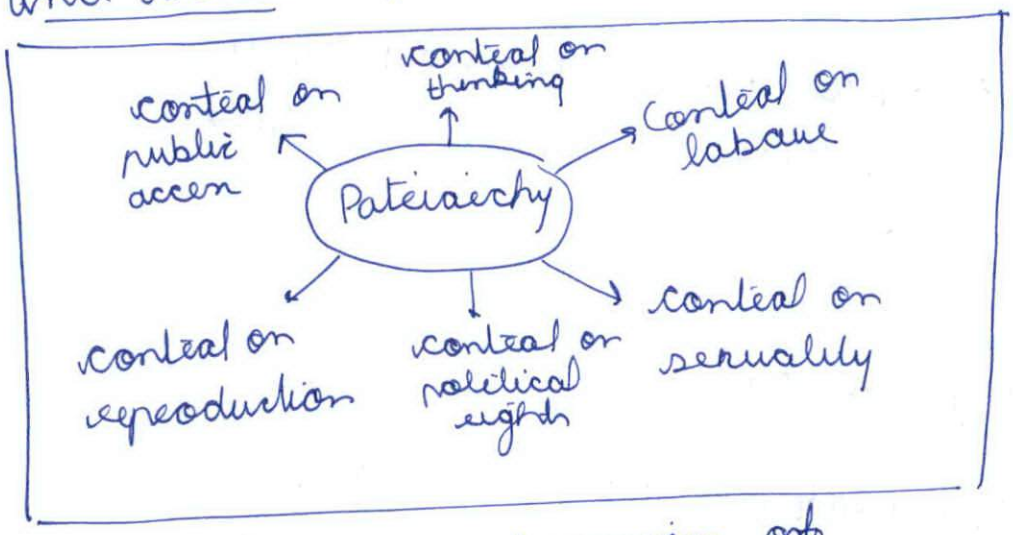

Fig: various dimension of patriarchy.

economic sphere dependence in patriarchy

1) Job control if women of house would provide labour in market or not.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) care giving role of female is not given any economic worth.

3) sexual violence in workplace a manifestation

4) glass ceiling face female at workplace

5) unequal pay

↳ ILO : 35% inequality in pay in India

6) lack of property rights

↳ 40% female work in agriculture but only 10% agriculture land owned by femal.

Patriarchy in cultural habits

1) Public-private dichotomy outcome of patriarchy

↳ male participat in public cultural events

↳ Female limited to house.

2) Households are headed by male

↳ Female not part of decisionmaking

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Manifestation in religious sphere
↳ Triple Talaq
↳ No access to Shani temple Maharashtra

4) Minimising public contact
↳ Burquah or veil
↳ Ghoonghat

Affect mind of both males and females

- males benefit from patriarchial setup and thus follow the mindset.
- Females are brainwashed in accepting patriarchy as universal truth due to repeated pressure from society

Patriarchy has resulted in inequality in society and exploitation of females. Patriarchy can be eliminated through implementation of laws in spirit, ~~and~~ children being taught equality and providing access to females in all spheres.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Indian society in ancient, medieval and modern times always exhibited an underlying unity that created a composite culture, which is decisively pan-Indian in nature. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

प्राचीन, मध्यकालीन और आधुनिक समय में भारतीय समाज ने सदैव एक अंतर्निहित एकता का प्रदर्शन किया है, जिसने एक ऐसी सामासिक संस्कृति का निर्माण किया जो अपनी प्रकृति में निश्चित रूप से अखिल भारतीय है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Indian culture of today is result of mixing and learning from various cultures throughout history.

Underlying unity in Indian society

1) geographical unity with Himalayas in north and the Arabian sea in ~~east~~ West & Bay of Bengal in east.

2) Political unity : India united politically by Ashoka in ancient time, Akbar in medieval time and through modern constitution today

3) culture of interdependence has been always a feature which took many forms

eg : Jajamani system

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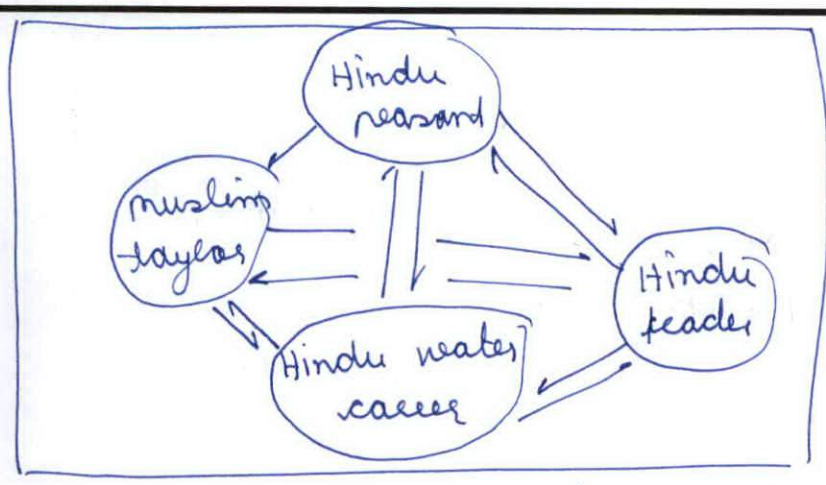

Fig: Jajamani System

4) Culture of pilgrimage has promoted unity

eg: Kedarnath in North
Rameshwaram in South
Puri in East
Dwarka in West
Haj Ali Dargah Bombay.

Creation of a composite culture

1) Religious culture

- Hinduism itself made up of numbers of sects

→ Different religions in India

Hindu : 80%
Muslim : 14%
Christian : 2.7%
Buddhist : 0.7%
Jain : 0.4%

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) culture of tolerance with openness of new ideas and cultures

↳ continuous influx of refugees from North West

↳ New religions born due to new ideas

3) culture of brotherhood and kinship with people of different religion, race and language proud to be Indians.

4) Architecture of India manifestation of various cultural idea.

This unity has created a composite culture which is pan-Indian and unites the citizens of the country. Indian constitution followed composite culture model and should be upheld by protecting minorities and providing all equal rights.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1243)

Name of Candidate	Abhinav Tyagi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	22703
Center	Online	Date	22 Aug 2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Reservation of seats in legislature is needed to ensure meaningful political participation of women and to make the democratic process truly inclusive. Discuss the statement in the light of 108th Constitution Amendment Bill.

(150 words) 10

महिलाओं की सार्थक राजनीतिक सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करने एवं लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया को सही अर्थों में समावेशी बनाने हेतु विधायिका में सीटों के आरक्षण की आवश्यकता है। 108वें संविधान संशोधन विधेयक के आलोक में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

Recent Lok Sabha saw only 14% of seats being won by women which is very less than global average of 35%.

ensure meaningful political participation

① Women constitute half of population and reservation can ensure they are fearly represented.

② Reservation would result in developing women leaders who will raise women issues.

③ similar to progress in SC & ST communities due to political representation, women would also progress

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108th constitutional amendment bill

1. Provides for 33% reservation to women at central and state level
2. This reservation would also apply to the SC and ST seats.
3. It would continue for 15 years.
4. Each time different seats would be reserved.

Issue with reservation of seats

1. May just promote nepotism and mothers of parent leaders.
2. Against democracy by forcing voters to vote for women
3. 15 years is too short for effective change

Reservation for women at local body level has shown many success stories. Thus also not perfect reservation would ensure meaningful political participation.

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2. Discuss the issue of reservation in promotions for SCs and STs in public employment in the light of various judicial pronouncements and constitutional amendments. **(150 words) 10**

विभिन्न न्यायिक निर्णयों और संवैधानिक संशोधनों के आलोक में सार्वजनिक नियोजन में SCs और STs के लिए पदोन्नति में आरक्षण के मुद्दे पर चर्चा कीजिए।

In a recent supreme court judgement, government has been allowed to provide reservation in promotion without ~~providing~~ collecting quantifiable data as provided in Nagraj.

Historical background

① Reservation in promotion stuck down in the Indra Sawhney case 1992

② Government introduced through constitutional amendment. 77th by adding clause 4A in Article 16

③ In Nagraj case supreme court upheld but government had to ensure.

↳ efficiency

↳ Prove lack of representation

↳ 50% limit is not breached.

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④ Recent judgement has provided government does not need to prove lack of representation but other condition need to be fulfilled.

Advantages of reservation in promotion

① Social discrimination may continue in job.

② efficiency measurement is very subjective and hampered by social attitude of seniors.

③ Only few people of backward classes at post post.
↳ only 4 SC/ST officer at secretary level (2017).

Issues with reservation

① Promotion made forced may discourage excellence in work

② Reservation has to be balanced with efficiency.

Thus reservation in promotion should be implemented but ~~paying~~ following Nagraj judgement. ~~to~~

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3. Highlight the reasons behind underperformance of the Autonomous District Councils (ADCs). How can their performance be improved?

(150 words) 10

स्वायत्त जिला परिषदों (ADCs) के निम्नस्तरीय कार्य-निष्पादन के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। उनके कार्य-निष्पादन को कैसे बेहतर किया जा सकता है?

Autonomous District councils are provided under the VI th schedule of the constitution in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram

Reasons for underperformance of Autonomous District Council (ADCs)

① Lack of financial autonomy as finances are provided by ad-hoc transfer by states.

② Limited role of village council in functioning.

③ Though legislative powers have been transferred, its usage has been limited.

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(4) Monopolised by few dominant tribes.

(5) Ambiguous role of governor
↳ whether to act independently or at recommendation of state executive

(6) Lack of accountability of these bodies.

(7) Limited participation of women as no compulsory reservation

Improving performance

(1) Fund transfers on recommendations of state Finance commission

(2) Reservation for women

(3) expanding strength to include all tribes.

(4) Accountability through social audits and independent external audits

Recent constitutional amendment has steps to improve functioning

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4. Highlighting the rationale behind continuance of the Official Secrets Act, critically discuss whether the Right to Information should be given precedence over it. **(150 words) 10**

शासकीय गुप्त बात अधिनियम की निरंतरता के पीछे निहित औचित्य पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या सूचना के अधिकार को इस पर वरीयता दी जानी चाहिए।

Official secret Act provides for punishment for sharing, storing or receiving any document marked as secret, top secret or confidential with imprisonment upto 10 years.

Need for continuation of Official secrets Act

① Prevention against espionage and spying.
↳ section 3 and 5 of act have provision against espionage and sharing such information.

② No other acts provides for protection and punishment for such acts.

③ Ensure government secrets not leaked and security not hampered.

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RTI should be given precedence

① The word secret or confidential not defined anywhere and used for blanket secrecy.

② RTI act states that if public welfare is assured RTI act should trump Official secret Act

③ 2nd ARC recommended repealing official secret Act

④ High level parliamentary committee recommended marking / classifying documents according to RTI Act

Government Stand

Highlighted importance of official secret Act and said both RTI and official secret Act have different purpose.

Balance needs to be made between RTI and official secret Act by repealing act and adding provisions under National security Act.

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5. Write a short note on India Enterprise Architecture (IndEA) framework. Highlighting its main principles, examine how its full fledged implementation can improve the existing governance landscape of India.

(150 words) 10

इंडिया एंटरप्राइज आर्किटेक्चर (IndEA) फ्रेमवर्क पर एक संक्षिप्त लेख लिखिए। इसके प्रमुख सिद्धांतों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इसका पूर्ण कार्यान्वयन भारत के वर्तमान शासन परिदृश्य को उन्नत बना सकता है।

India Enterprise Architecture (IndEA) framework ~~we~~ has been proposed for ensuring standardisation of governance standards in its country

Main principles of IndEA

① Transparency in decision making.

② Accessibility to public and other departments

③ Red tapism to be eliminated

④ Use of e-services.

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⑤ ensuring accountability.

Improving existing governance

Present government architecture suffer from following issues :-

→ Delay due to multiple level of authorisation.

- Difficulty in assuring accountability due to multiple decision makers

- Limited transparency

→ Government decisions not automatically available for scrutiny

→ Public service delivery is limited by form of rendering service.

→ Data openness is missing.

IndEA would ~~reduce~~ eliminate all above issues and fulfill the aim of good governance

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6. What is the rationale behind having a mandatory 'cooling-off' period for retired civil servants? In light of numerous instances of violation of this provision, do you think there is a need to have a relook at Civil Services Conduct Rules? **(150 words) 10**

सेवानिवृत्त सिविल सेवकों के लिए अनिवार्य 'उपशमन' अवधि होने के पीछे क्या औचित्य है? इस प्रावधान के उल्लंघन के कई दृष्टांतों के आलोक में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि सिविल सेवा आचरण नियमावली पर पुनर्विचार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

Cooling-off period refers to the compulsory break a civil servant should take after retirement before taking any post in private or public sectors.

Rationale behind mandatory cooling off period

① Assures civil servant does not favour any party during service in hope for post-retirement job.

② Civil servants work at highest decision making posts and can influence decision for post retirement benefits.

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③ Reduces chances of collusion corruption.

Numerous instances of violations have been seen in civil servants joining political parties and even private institutes.

Change in Civil services Conduct Rule

Advantage

→ ensures objectivity and transparency in decision making

→ cool-off period would remove the people in power whom civil-servant worked with

Issues

→ excess limitation as some civil servants resign to work in private sector even before completion of service.

Thus the best way forward is a minimal cool off period and increased accountability during work.

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7. Highlighting the key features of POSHAN Abhiyan, explain how it is an improvement over previous interventions in achieving the goal of malnutrition free India. **(150 words) 10**

पोषण (POSHAN) अभियान की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, समझाइए कि यह कुपोषण मुक्त भारत के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में पिछले हस्तक्षेपों की तुलना में कैसे समुन्नत है।

POSHAN Abhiyan launched by NITI Aayog aims at ~~for~~ fighting malnutrition in India

Key Features

- Reducing ~~underweight~~ malnutrition children by 2 % per year, stunting by 2% and anemia by 3%.
- Reducing stunting ~~by~~ to 25 % in 2022 per year, from 38%.
- Focus on most backward of Indian districts.
- Implementation through coming together of central, state and local government.

Improvement over previous interventions

- Regular tracking of progress.

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→ No new scheme launched but would be implemented by harmonizing various already running schemes.

→ A top-level committee would be responsible for regular tracking called National Council on nutrition (NCN)

→ Making POSHAN abhiyan a jan-andolan by also bringing out behavioral change

Need of POSHAN Abhiyan

→ Implementing SDG 3

→ Present status : Stunting : 36%
Underweight : 36%
Wasting : 23%

one of the highest in the world

POSHAN Abhiyan success would ensure India produces a healthy workforce of tomorrow and studies have shown early intervention proved best result

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8. Highlighting the need of generic medicines in India, give an account of the reasons behind their lower availability and adoption. Also, mention some steps taken by the government in this regard. (150 words) 10

भारत में जेनरिक दवाओं की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनकी कम उपलब्धता और स्वीकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

generic medicines refer to medicines whose trademark has lapsed and can be produced and sold by companies under name of actual ingredient.

Need of generic medicines

① 60% of expenditure on health in India is out of pocket expenditure
↳ majority on medicine

② each year 4-5 crore of people fall into poverty due to health expenditure.

③ generic medicine provide same benefit as branded at fraction of cost.

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Reasons behind low availability and adaption

① Pharma companies and doctor alliance to market and prescribe branded medicines
↳ Profits for companies and kick backs to doctors

② Lack of awareness among people
↳ fuel branded are more effective

③ Lack of quality control on generic medicine as found out by ministry of ~~home~~ health and family welfare.

steps taken by government

① Jan Aushadhi Kendras provide generic medicine.

② Improving quality control by more laboratories for testing.

③ Doctors adhered to write generic medicine.

④ Mobile application and website where citizens can search for generic name

Generic medicine have potential to make healthcare affordable.

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9. Give an account of the challenges that the multilateral rule-based trading system is facing. With special focus on WTO, discuss how these challenges can be addressed effectively. **(150 words) 10**

बहुपक्षीय नियम-आधारित व्यापार प्रणाली द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। WTO पर विशेष बल देते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इन चुनौतियों का सफलतापूर्वक समाधान किया जा सकता है।

multilateral rule based system established after world war 2 has in form of WTO, IMF, World Bank and United nations ~~so~~ has come in causes.

challenges to multilateral rule base trading system

① Increasing protectionism in all major developed countries

② America First policy which has lead to Trade war with China.

③ Inability of developing countries to get assurances
↳ India on stockholding and SSM.

④ Trade groupings being formed

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such as RCEP and TTP.

⑤ Increasing bilateral trade disputes
↳ India - USA over solar panel and H1B Visa
↳ China - Japan over steel

Addressing the challenges

① Making decision making bodies more representatives in WTO.

② WTO should ensure implementation of old promises before negotiating new policies
↳ eg: decision on stockholding before negotiating e-commerce policy.

③ Faster dispute resolution

④ Punishing unilateral actions
↳ eg: USA increased tax on aluminum.

⑤ More room to developing nations for protection industry.

WTO is beneficial for developing nations and they should come together for reforms

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10. Highlight the major impediments affecting India-US trade relations. What possible consequences can the recent withdrawal of Generalized System of Preference (GSP) have on India-US trade relations? **(150 words) 10**

भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख अवरोधों पर प्रकाश डालिए। हाल ही में, अधिमानता की सामान्यीकृत प्रणाली (जनरलाईज्ड सिस्टम ऑफ़ प्रेफेरेंस: GSP) की समाप्ति से भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों पर क्या संभावित प्रभाव पड़ सकता है?

India-US relations have stagnated in the last few years

Impediments affecting India-US trade relation

① Election of President Trump has resulted in policies of protectionism

↳ Tax on aluminium

↳ Change in H1B regime.

② Lack of trust on negotiation by US authorities

↳ President Trump using Twitter for criticising India for duties on motorcycles

③ Global slowdown has further affected trade.

④ Rise of China as large pacer of bat.

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Consequences of withdrawal of GSP on India-US trade

① Indian textile and MSME industry would be affected by withdrawal of GSP (Generalised System of Preferences) which are unilateral benefits to Indian goods.

② Indian export would reduce.

③ India would look for new markets
↳ move closer to ASEAN and China.

④ Distrust would affect other discussions
↳ H1B, motorcycles, solar panels

⑤ India would try finalising multilateral trade pacts
↳ RCEP and BTIA with Europe

India and US should negotiate under WTO for rule based trade for benefit for both

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11. In a democratic setup, it is imperative that independence be balanced with accountability. Discuss in the context of judiciary in India. **(250 words) 15**

किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में, यह अत्यावश्यक है कि स्वतंत्रता को जवाबदेही के साथ संतुलित किया जाए। भारत में न्यायपालिका के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Judiciary is one of the 3 pillars of the governance of the country. Judiciary ensures the constitution of the country is not undermined by the legislature or the executive of the country.

Need for independence

→ Indian constitution provides for the supremacy of judiciary
↳ Article 13, Article 32, Article 225

→ ensures checks and balances are upheld

Need for balance of independence with accountability

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1. Ensures judiciary does not impede in the executive and legislative sphere of governance
   - Eg: ban on liquor shops

2. Corruption in judiciary can be eliminated.
   - Eg: Charges against CJI in medical admission corruption

3. Nepotism in judiciary appointments would be rooted out

4. Trust among people would increase

5. No organ of governance can be completely independent
   - Against checks & balances

6. Functioning of judiciary can be improved
   - 3.5 crore cases pending
   - Outside ideas may help.

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⑦ Representation of all sections at higher judicial posts
↳ eg: lack of women and dalits judges in supreme court

How can accountability be ensured

① Bringing judiciary under RTI.

② Finalisation of memorandum of procedure between judiciary and executive for appointment

③ making collegium decision available online with its reasoning.

④ Open competition in form of All India Judicial services for appointment at subordinate level.

⑤ Ensuring constitutional cases heard only by bigger bench (Article 145)

Accountability along with transparency would ensure improvement in judicial functioning and increased trust.

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12. Despite various strengths, there are certain weaknesses in the existing structure of departments of the government which render the system slow and cumbersome. Analyze. (250 words) 15

विभिन्न गुणों के बावजूद, सरकार के विभागों की वर्तमान संरचना में कुछ दुर्बलताएं विद्यमान हैं जो व्यवस्था को धीमा और बोझिल बना देती हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The governance structure of department has ensured India's growth story since independence but is not without flaws.

Various strengths of departmental structure

① Hierarchal structure ensures decision taken at top reaches grass root level.

② Permanent bureaucracy has ensured peaceful transfer of power

③ Large number of departments have ensured specialisation.

④ Inter departmental transfers ensure

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better collaboration

Weaknesses in existing departmental structure

① strict hierarchy does not allow for decisions being taken at grass root level.

② Large number of departments make accountability difficult.

③ specialisation of civil servants has not been possible due to frequent transfers.

④ Inward looking accountability is against citizen centric governance.

⑤ Focus on inputs instead of outcomes makes governance inefficient.

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⑥ single project to be passed by various departments leads to red tapism

↳ eg: No single transport ministry

⑦ System of seniority based transfer not does not promote excellence.

What steps can be taken

① Putting similar departments from various ministries under a senior minister.

② Reducing departments and merging ministries eg: MEA and MAFO

③ specialisation should be promoted by fixing transfer scope.

④ Annual confidential Report to be replaced by 360° appraisal

Department structure reforms would lead to good governance.

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13. In the light of criticism surrounding the composition and functioning of Rajya Sabha, do you think it exists merely as a secondary house of the Parliament? (250 words) 15

राज्यसभा की संरचना और कार्यप्रणाली से संबद्ध आलोचना के प्रकाश में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि इसका अस्तित्व केवल संसद के एक द्वितीयक सदन के रूप में है?

Rajya Sabha the upper house of the parliament has been under criticism for delaying of bills and opposing all government reforms.

Criticism of Rajya Sabha

(I) Composition

(1) Does not provide for equal seats for all states.

↳ Large states can have monopoly.

(2) Residence in state requirement was removed by amendment in RPA, 1951.

↳ Legislators not aware about state issues.

(3) Nomination of experts used by

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ruling party to increase their influence

(II) Functioning

(1) Recent years have seen reduction in efficiency of Rajya Sabha.

(2) Do not have power to form or to remove a government.

(3) Financial powers are limited

(4) Voting on party lines due to Anti-defection Act has reduced state welfare.

(5) Used by political parties to appoint senior leaders or large donors.

However Rajya Sabha has significance

(1) special powers under Article 249 and Article 312 which strengthens

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federalism
↳ Article 249 : transferring state power on subjects to center
↳ Article 312 : All India service.

(2) Acts against haphazard decisions of Lok Sabha.

(3) Nomination of 12 experts from various fields provide different point of view

(4) Permanent chamber which ensures continuation in governance.

Rajya Sabha can be strengthened by

(1) Removing anti defection application on Rajya Sabha.

(2) Passage of bill as money bill to be decided by independent committee in Lok Sabha.

(3) Equal representation of states.

Rajya Sabha is not just a secondary house however can be

further strengthened

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14. Despite legislative changes with respect to funding of political parties in recent years, many challenges still exist with regards to transparency in electoral funding. Discuss. Can state funding of elections help in addressing these challenges? (250 words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में राजनीतिक दलों के वित्त-पोषण के संबंध में विधायी परिवर्तनों के बावजूद, चुनावी वित्त-पोषण में पारदर्शिता संबंधी कई चुनौतियां अभी भी बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या राज्य द्वारा चुनावों का वित्त-पोषण इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने में सहायता कर सकता है?

A recent report of Association of democratic Reform (ADR) showed that a decade till 2015, 70% of funding for political parties came from anonymous sources

Legislative changes with respect to funding

① Introduction of electoral bonds for clean funding.

② Removal of political party from under the ambit of FCRA act. (Foreign contribution Regulation Act)

③ Making it mandatory for political

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parties to file IT return

Challenges existing

① majority of funding from unknown source.

② of the funding from known source 90% from corporates

③ corporate limit of funding has been removed.

④ electoral bonds opaque to the election commission

State funding of elections

- state funding refers to the funding of political party by government through tax-payers money.

Advantage of state funding

① India being a poor country, individuals do not have much capacity to fund political parties.

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② Accountability standards for political parties could be ensured

③ Intra-party democracy can be introduced as well as increasing participation of women.

④ Removing crony capitalism through eliminating corporate funding

Issues with state funding

① A citizen is forced to pay to parties he does not support.

② Capacity of election commission to ensure parties do not get funding from outside limited.

③ Promotes status quo as new parties would get less funding

Goswami committee and 2nd ARC recommended state funding and should be looked into.

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15. Successful and long-lasting urban transformation critically depends on reforming the way our cities are governed. In this context, highlight the challenges plaguing urban governance in India and suggest some strategies to overcome those challenges. (250 words) 15

सफल और चिरस्थायी शहरी रूपांतरण मुख्यतया, हमारे शहरों को शासित करने के तरीके में सुधार पर निर्भर करता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरी शासन को दुष्प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के लिए कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Census 2011 estimated around 30% of population living in cities which is estimated to rise to 50% by 2030. This needs strong urban governance for long-lasting transformation.

Challenges plaguing urban governance

① Limited function delination to the urban bodies by the state government.

② Limited capability to raise funds
↳ limited taxation power
↳ most funds project specific

③ Limited decentralisation as used

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committee have not been formed.

(4) Limited capability as institutionalisation has not happened.

(5) Parastals are being promoted by state government which undermine these local bodies.

(6) The human resource working for urban local bodies not trained and not accountable to them.
↳ Accountable to state government

(7) Delay in elections

(8) District commissioners still the executive head which reduce accountability to people.

Strategy to overcome challenges

(1) For funding
↳ Increase in rates of services

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provided to ensure no losses.

↳ using land as resource by regular updation of land records and taxation rates

↳ more taxation powers such as professional taxes should be delegated to urban bodies.

② Improving functions

↳ more functions provided under schedule XII to be delegated.

↳ use of parastatals should be minimised.

③ Improving functionaries

↳ more powers to mayor

↳ Powers of commissioners to be reduced

④ Timely elections within 6 months

⑤ Permanent and trained human resource.

cities are centres of development and strong urban governance is needed if India wants to become a $5 trillion economy

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16. Explain the role that SHGs play in poverty alleviation in India. Highlighting the shortcomings of the SHG-Bank Linkage programme, give some suggestions to improve its performance. (250 words) 15

भारत में निर्धनता उन्मूलन में SHGs द्वारा निभाई जा रही भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए। SHG-बैंक लिंकेज कार्यक्रम की कमियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके निष्पादन में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ सुझाव दीजिए।

Self Help Group (SHG) are group of people from similar background who come together for mutual economic development.

Role of SHG's in poverty alleviation

① Increases linkage to formal finances.
② Improves saving habits
③ Provides for loans
④ Recent survey by NSSO shows
↳ 25% increase in jobs
↳ Increase in assets.
↳ Improved saving
⑤ Gives the opportunity of collective bargaining for better financial product

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Shortcomings of SHG - Bank linkage

① These loans are seen by banks as high risk loans and thus not ~~enthusiast~~ given easily.

② last mile connectivity of banks is still limited.

③ mostly encouraged in rural and peri-urban areas.
↳ urban poor left out.

④ limited capability development of member to best usage of the loaned amount.

⑤ Such linkages have not happened in the poorest states of UP, Bihar and north-east

Improving SHG - Bank linkage

① SHGs themselves acting as banking correspondents not only

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to this member but whole rural community.

(2) encouraging banks to develop special products and open specialised branches for SHGs serving.

(3) such loans can be secured by RBI funds.

(4) Promoting SHGs in urban areas too for fund availability for urban poor.

(5) special insurance plans to be compulsory provided along with funds.

SHGs.-bank linkage has seen loans of 90,000 crore already being sanctioned. Further strengthening can ensure transformation of rural economy and upliftment of women.

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17. Despite initiatives taken by the government in recent years to address the challenges of the Indian higher education system, many reforms are still required to improve its quality and enhance its relevance. Analyse.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली की चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए विगत वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलों के बावजूद, इसकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने और इसकी प्रासंगिकता बढ़ाने हेतु अभी भी कई सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian higher education has seen increased enrollment of 25% but lowly rank in WEF's Human Resource Capability index shows its shortcomings.

Initiatives taken by government

① Higher Education Funding Authority has been established for increased finance availability

② Introduction of NIRF for ranking

③ schemes like Swayam for MOOCs

④ Opening of IIT's, IIM's and AIIMS

⑤ creating Institute of excellence

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

challenges in Indian higher education system

1. Vacancies in teaching posts and low quality teachers
2. Lack of research in education institutes.
3. Indian graduates not industry ready
   - Only 10% engineers job ready
4. Outdated curriculum which is not regularly updated.
5. Inequity in access to higher education
   - low access to dalits, ST and women
6. Discrimination against students
   - suicide of Rohith Vemula
7. low ranking in international university ranking

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Reforms needed

① Draft education policy recommends 3 types of institutes
- Research
- Teaching
- college.

② more flexibility to institutes for framing curriculum.

③ changes in liberal education
- 4 year courses
- core common syllabus with specialisation.

④ encouragement to new courses which are multi sectoral
- eg: Medical engineering

⑤ Increasing institute industry linkage

⑥ Roopanwal committee recommendation to reduce suicides.

Indian higher education institutes should be fine tuned to develop leaders and scientists of tomorrow.

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18. Giving an account of the progress made under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, mention the challenges that it faces in achieving its target. How can the implementation of the programme be fast-tracked? **(250 words) 15**

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत हुई प्रगति का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में इस योजना के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन को किस प्रकार त्वरित किया जा सकता है?

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna has 2 component PMAY-rural and PMAY-urban and aims to build 2 crore houses.

Progress made by Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

→ only less than 20% of the targeted houses have been built

→ capacity development of rural masons.

→ Partnership with Swacch Bharat Abhiyan for building toilets.

→ loans at low rates for 1st time house buyers

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Challenges in achieving target

① Difficulty in procuring land for houses construction.

② Many houses constructed remained empty due to no takers
↳ Built far away from city centres.

③ Funding not provided to states on time.

④ Increasing costs of house construction

⑤ Houses built in -silo and other services such as sewage - water and transportation not provided

⑥ In-land rehabilitation using land value has not been taken up in many cities.

⑦ Reduction in bank loans due to increase in bad loans

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Implementation can be fast tracked

① GIS mapping of houses and online dashboard for progress.

② Focus on slum rehabilitation in urban areas.

③ Providing basic facilities along with houses through integration with other scheme.
↳ Rural drinking water programme
↳ Swacch Bharat Abhiyan

④ Funds to be transferred in real-time with no delay.

⑤ PPP projects can be encouraged under PMAY - urban.

how cost housing demand is predicted to high market in coming decade and success of PMAY would ensure cities and villages become centres of equitable development.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Island nations of the Indian Ocean hold immense strategic value in shaping the geopolitical contours of the region and ensuring maritime security of India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

हिंद महासागर के द्वीपीय राष्ट्र इस क्षेत्र की भू-राजनीतिक रूप-रेखा को आकार देने और भारत की समुद्री सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में अत्यधिक रणनीतिक महत्व रखते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian ocean is one of the most important ocean in terms of security and trade. Indian ocean nations such as sri lanka, maldives, mauritius, seychelles, comoros etc have strategic value for India

strategic value in shaping geopolitical contours

① Indo-pacific has become the focus of all world powers

② China has been expanding its influence.

↳ cocos Island myanmar

↳ Hambantota sri lanka

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Djibouti army base.

③ India can become net security provider.

④ Important for India's trade security
↳ trade with ~~the~~ Japan, ASEAN

⑤ Protection against piracy specially of the coast of Africa (Somalia)

⑥ ensuring freedom of navigation and upholding global laws under UNCLOS.

⑦ success of India's MAUSAM project

steps India has taken

① developing ~~Agal~~ Agalega island in mauritius

② maldives new president re-iterated India first policy.

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(3) Developing Andaman - Aceh link

(4) Pact with France for mutual access to ports
↳ Reunion island

(5) strengthening relations with ASEAN
↳ Access to Changi port Singapore

What more can be done

(1) Developing Andaman as security provider centre.

(2) Working with other nations specially QUAD grouping.

(3) extending principles of Gujral doctrine to the small nations of Indian ocean

Indian ocean would be of strategic importance in future and Indian ocean island nations could provide India the edge-

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20. Development assistance, a key instrument in India's foreign policy, has seen a considerable expansion in the past few years both in its scope and reach. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

भारतीय विदेश नीति के एक प्रमुख साधन के रूप में 'विकास सहायता' के दायरे और पहुँच दोनों में विगत कुछ वर्षों में काफ़ी विस्तार देखा गया है। सविस्तार स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Development Assistance has become an important part of India's foreign policy

Expansion in scope

(1) Increase in foreign assistance by 26.1. (2017-18) compared to previous year.

(2) Development projects in various countries

- Zaranj Delaram highway Afganistan
- Salma dam Afghanistan
- Tala and Chuka hydroelectric plants Bhutan.

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Don't write anything this margin (space is for examiner)

↳ Rooppur nuclear plant in Bangladesh along Russia

③ Line of credits to nations

↳ $100 billion to ASEAN free IT linkage

↳ To Nepal after flood.

④ Working with other nations

↳ Japan in Africa

↳ Russia in Bangladesh.

Expansion in reach

① Previously focussed on neighbours only now reach more mid

② support to pacific nations

③ Line of credit to middle Asian countries.

④ Assistance to all African countries

↳ ITEC programme.

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↳ Solar Mammar program

↳ Pan Africa e-network

What more can be done

① completion of projects on time

↳ eg: Tipaimukh project in Nepal pending.

② Not committing more than we can provide fear and handle.

③ Co-operation with more countries

↳ specially in Afghanistan

④ Assuring local jobs are created and local social cultural values are upheld.

Development Assistance has been a tool used by China. Although India can not match in term of amount it can ensure more sustainable and less exploitative assistance

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1326)

Name of Candidate	Abhinav Tyagi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	22703
Center	Online	Date	2 Aug 2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Given the growing ecological and geopolitical significance, Arctic region offers immense opportunities for serving India's long-term interests. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

बढ़ते पारिस्थितिक और भू-राजनीतिक महत्व के आलोक में, आर्कटिक क्षेत्र भारत के दीर्घकालिक हितों की पूर्ति हेतु व्यापक अवसर प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India was recently appointed as a member to the Artic council the multilateral body looking after Artic region.

Growing ecological and geopolitical significance

1) Global warming would increase once resources of artic region exploited.

2) Race for exploiting resources of Artic
↳ China launched white paper on Artic silk route

3) Large potential of area to provide energy source.
↳ Petroleum and gas reserve.

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4) Can become area of most improved trade routes as would reduce distance between Europe and East Asia

5) Huge investment opportunities for all countries.

Indias long term interest

1) Energy security of India would be assured.

2) chance for Indian companies to undertake global project.

3) Role as global player by creating global pact for Artic region.

4) Reducing Chinese influence

- India should use its position as member of Artic council to promote free, rule based and equitable order for Artic region.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Discuss the challenges that India may face in the eventuality of withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan. What options does India have to safeguard its interests in the context of the changing situation? **(150 words) 10**

अफगानिस्तान से अमेरिकी सैनिकों की वापसी की स्थिति में भारत के समक्ष आ सकने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। परिवर्तित होती परिस्थितियों के संदर्भ में भारत के पास अपने हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए कौन-से विकल्प हैं?

Donald Trump, president of USA announced plan of withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan.

Challenges India may face

1) Risk its investments in Afghanistan
   - Zaranj - Delaram highway
   - Salma Dam
   - many companies investing.

2) Plan for central Asia connectivity would be at risk.

3) Increase role of Pakistan in world politics due to close links with Taliban.

4) Increased terrorist attacks in Kashmir.

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5) Regarding relation with Afghanistan if Taliban comes in power.

Options India has to safeguard interests

1) Participating in Taliban talks to ensure
↳ Afghan government represented
↳ leads to democratic constitution
↳ No vacuum created in Afghanistan for terrorist groups to flourish.

2) Improving relations with China to ensure regional safety.

3) Providing training of Afghan forces to ensure terrorist / Taliban do not flourish.

4) Putting pressure on Pakistan internationally to reduce safe haven for Taliban & ISI support.

A stable Afghanistan would assure Indian border remain safe - and should be promoted

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The BRICS as a grouping seems to have internal contradictions, which makes it difficult for it to emerge as an effective forum in a dynamic multi-polar international order. Critically discuss. **(150 words) 10**

एक समूह के रूप में ब्रिक्स (BRICS) में आंतरिक विरोधाभास विद्यमान प्रतीत होते हैं, जो गतिशील बहु-ध्रुवीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था में इसके एक प्रभावी मंच के रूप में उभरने को कठिन बनाता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

BRICS is the grouping of Brazil, Russia, India, China and south Africa which wants to become an alternate fras west dominated other multilateral institutions

Internal contradictions

1) seen as Anti-Nato alliance, with China and Russia seen as USA's adversaries. while India wants to improve relations with USA.

2) Russia-China axis growing with Russia facing opposition from western countries.

3) Outlook on terrorism different as China & Russia do not want to name

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Pakistan explicitly

4) OBOR propounded by China supported by all other except India.

5) Democracies in Russia, Brazil and South Africa weakening.

However strength of BRICS

1) Pressurising western power for reform in UNSC and WTO.

2) Same stance on environment and WTO negotiation.

3) Institutionalised
↳ New Development bank
↳ BRICS +
↳ Rating agency proposed.

4) Many common agenda
↳ Development ↳ Trade
↳ Prosperity

India should use BRICS for improving relation with China and pressuring next for reform.

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4. Despite India having immense soft power potential, it alone will not be sufficient to achieve India's foreign policy objectives. Examine.

(150 words) 10

भारत के पास अत्यधिक मृदु शक्ति (सॉफ्ट पॉवर) क्षमता होने के बावजूद, केवल यह भारत की विदेश नीति के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति हेतु पर्याप्त नहीं होगी। परीक्षण कीजिए।

soft power refers to the potential of a country to make relations with other countries positive/beneficial without using force.

soft power potential of India

1) Large diaspora of India
2) Indian culture spreading
   ↳ International Yoga Day
3) Indian religious connect.
   ↳ Buddhism with East Asia.
4) Developmental funding
   ↳ Increased by ~ 27% in 2016-19.
5) History of non-alignment and supporting anti-colonial struggles.

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Not alone sufficient

1) Indian neighbours believe in strength and military action / show
   ↳ eg: China.

2) matching China on funding not possible.

3) soft power weaker through mutual understanding
   ↳ In todays world economic powers more useful
   eg: OBOR

What India needs to do

1) Improve soft power status by strengthening Indian Cultural Council

2) Work with other nations to counter Chinese funding
   ↳ Asia Africa growth corridor

soft Power + Hard Power is the future of diplomacy and India needs to strengthen both

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Highlighting the role of space technology in border management, enumerate the steps taken so far in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

सीमा प्रबंधन में अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस संबंध में अब तक उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Recently parliamentary standing committee submitted report on role of space technology in border management.

Role of space technology in border management

1) securing all terrain border which becomes difficult physically
(using ImageSAT and satellites

2) Infrared satellites for reducing border intrusion

3) communication satellites for improving communication facilities of border force.

4) Using NAVIC for position finding

5) Using spy satellites for looking

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into enemy defence bases.

6) Improved coordination among various forces through space tech.

Steps taken so far

1) Dedicated satellite to be launched by ISRO for defence communication

2) 7-INSAT satellites being used for NAVIC positioning system.

3) Use of satellite imagery for surgical strikes and air strikes

4) ~~Safe~~ Border forces using space communication & hand-held devices.

Some Issues

1) High hardware cost.

2) Lack of electricity supply to border area.

Using space technology would ensure easier border management by supplementing & complementing force.

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6. Despite allegations of human rights violations under the AFSPA, it is a functional requirement for the army in disturbed areas. Critically discuss. (150 words) 10

AFSPA के अंतर्गत मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के आरोपों के बावजूद, यह अशांत क्षेत्रों में सेना के लिए एक कार्यात्मक आवश्यकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Armed Forces Special Protection Act is currently being applied in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur & J and K.

Issues with AFSPA

1) Allegation of human rights violation by armed force.
2) Undermining fundamental rights
3) Allegations of sexual assault by armed forces (Justice Verma committee)
4) Complete immunity to armed forces led to misuse.
5) Failed in bringing normalcy to J and K.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Need of AFSPA

1) succeeded in Punjab, Tripura and Meghalaya.
2) Removing would demoralize armed forces who lay lives in these area.
3) Groups in J&K acting against integrity and sovereignity of India, getting help from Pakistan. This needs special law.

Way Forward

At present AFSPA provides complete immunity. Need for balance.

- sexual assault allegation to be investigated by independent body
- Punishment to personals misuring act.
- Regular ~~updat~~ update of case on home ministry website.

AFSPA though needed should ensure balance between power to forces and rights of people

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The use of Internet creates both challenges and opportunities in the fight against terrorism. Discuss. (150 words) 10

आतंकवाद के विरुद्ध लड़ाई में इंटरनेट का उपयोग चुनौतियां और अवसर दोनों सृजित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Internet has provided both challenges and opportunities through medium such as social media, VOIP, encrypted data etc.

Challenges of internet in fighting terrorism

1) Spread of propaganda through social media.
↳ Radicalisation in J&K, Kerala etc.

2) Use of encrypted chat for communication
↳ eg: WhatsApp

3) VOIP instead of phone calls
↳ used by Mumbai Attackers

4) cyber warfare
↳ terrorist groups hacking websites
↳ stealing data / money

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Lone wolf attackers gathering information online
↳ eg: Boston bombers on how to make bomb.

Opportunities in fight against terrorism

1) Bringing public in confidence
2) Using online activity to prevent terrorist acts.
3) Using Artificial Intelligence, Big Data to point out terrorist funding patterns.
4) De-radicalisation through social media.
5) Improving communication among agencies.

The need of hour is training of security forces and developing cyber expertise to use internet to prevent terrorist activities. Defence Cyber Agency is step in right direction

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8. Explain the concept of Chandrasekhar Limit and highlight its significance in the field of astronomy. (150 words) 10

चंद्रशेखर सीमा की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए और खगोल विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Chandrasekhar limit is the number which tells the minimum weight a dwarf star should have to continue existing and not die off.

→ This limit used by astronomers to find stars which are about to die.

- help in finding age of universe through age of dying stars

- help in study of ~~black~~ dark energy and dark mass

→ help in understanding black holes

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→ help in understanding the nature of universe at birth.

→ help in predicting future astronomical events.

→ astronomers can find / calculate rate of expansion of universe

chandrashekhar limit has proved to be of utmost importance for astronomers.

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9. Examining the risk posed by space debris, suggest some measures which can be taken for its mitigation and removal. **(150 words) 10**

अंतरिक्ष में मलबे द्वारा उत्पन्न जोखिम का परीक्षण करते हुए, इनके शमन एवं हटाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

space debris refer to the satellites out of their life cycle or small man made rocks revolving around the earth.

Risk posed by space debris

1) Destroy working satellites and create more debris.

2) Reduce potential for launching satellites due to covering of orbits by debris.

3) Risk human lives in international space center.

4) Risk for communication infrastructure on land becoming of no use due to obstructing path of satellites.

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Measures which can be taken

1) mandating satellites to burn themselves in earth atmosphere after end of life

2) Removing recent debris by capture by net.

3) Removing debris by burning them in earths atmosphere by pushing them.

4) magnetic rods used for capturing them.

With the nano satellites being launched the scope of space debris has exponentially increased. Thus the multilateral treaty on space debris management should be signed

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10. Discuss the challenges confronting higher self-reliance and indigenisation of defence industry in India. What steps can be taken to accelerate its pace? (150 words) 10

भारत में रक्षा उद्योग के समक्ष उच्च आत्म-निर्भरता और स्वदेशीकरण से संबद्ध चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसकी गति को तीव्र करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

According to recent report India has becom the 2nd larger purchaser of defence equipments.

Challenges confronting self-reliance and indigenisation of space industry

1) Lack of private industry participation
↳ Lack expertise
↳ Not allowed historically

2) Failure of public industry to fulfill demand.
↳ Failure in engineering jet engine.
↳ Army rejected DRDO guns.

3) Lack of research and development in space technology.

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4) No future plan of Indian armed forces for requirement.

5) FDI in defence has not picked up.

Steps which can be taken

1) Defence Procurement Policy to be followed in spirit
↳ Focus on Buy (Indian), Buy (Indian - IDDM), Make (Indian)

2) Start-ups to be promoted
↳ Removing prior experience clause for small projects
↳ easy IPR.

3) strategic private partnerships to be decided on priority.

4) Defence university for engineering.

5) Harmonising procurement and pulling demands in advance
Indigenous production would not only create jobs but provide strategic independence

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11. Comment on the role played by the diaspora in India's development process. Also, discuss the challenges in terms of engaging the Indian diaspora and suggest ways to translate these partnerships into benefits. **(250 words) 15**

भारत की विकास प्रक्रिया में प्रवासी समुदाय (डायस्पोरा) द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भारतीय प्रवासी समुदाय को आकर्षित करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा इन साझेदारियों को लाभों में बदलने हेतु तरीके सुझाइए।

Indian diaspora is on of the largest in the world, sending largest amount of remittance back to the country.

Role Played by diaspora in Indian development

1) soft power status of India is strengthened when diaspora spreads Indian culture

2) Remittance by the diaspora helps in funding the trade deficit
↳ largest remittance of around $60 billion

3) skilling of diaspora abroad helps in development when they decide

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to come back.

4) Achievements of diaspora in host countries improves India's standing in world order.

5) Indian diaspora when enter leadership role in host countries, helps strengthening country-country relations, thus trade.

challenges in engaging Indian diaspora

1) spread all over the world with presence in more than 150 countries makes outreach difficult.

2) majority low skilled labourer in middle east.

3) Disparity among the diaspora.
   - ↳ Some worker some CEO
   - ↳ either low skilled or very high skilled (PhD) holder.

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4) Host nation may not encourage India interacting with their citizens

5) Lack of funds with Indian foreign ministry as compared to China.

Ways of translating citizenship into benefit

1) Encouraging high skilled personnel to relocate back to India.

2) Providing opportunity for short term engagements with Indian universities and start-ups.

3) Permanent division of diaspora in ~~state~~ foreign ministry.

4) Providing them with investment opportunities backed by government.

merging OCI and PIO card was a step in strengthening relations with diaspora. Such steps should continue to benefit.

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12. Highlight the reasons behind proliferation of multilateral preferential trade agreements. Do they violate WTO's MFN principle? Do you think that such trade groupings present an existential threat to WTO? **(250 words) 15**

बहुपक्षीय अधिमान्य व्यापार समझौतों के तीव्र वृद्धि के पीछे निहित कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। क्या वे WTO के MFN सिद्धांत का उल्लंघन करते हैं? क्या आपको ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि इस प्रकार के व्यापार समूह, WTO के समक्ष अस्तित्वपरक खतरा प्रस्तुत करते हैं?

Various multilateral preferential trade agreements which provide preferential tax and other benefits to countries signing it, such as TPP and RCEP are proliferating.

Reasons behind proliferation of multilateral preferential trade agreements

1) Failure of WTO to ensure free trade
↳ eg: Trade war between America and China.

2) Regional agreements are easier to take advantage of.
↳ easy transportation

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↳ cultural understanding
eg: ASEAN.

3) Success of European Union has encouraged regional block to move towards single market

4) Developed countries feel that IPR standards of WTO are weak
↳ prefer 'TRIPS+'
↳ against evergreening and compulsary licensing

5) Such agreements are a step towards regional peace as economies become intermingled.

Violation of WTO'S MFN principle

WTO's MFN (Most Favoured Nation) principle ensures that a country gives equal benefits to all other nations.

→ Although multilateral preferential agreements provide preferential

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treatments to goods/services of some nations

→ They are not against MFN status as WTO provided for exception for such agreement.

Present existential threat to WTO?

Yes

→ countries would stop participating in WTO functioning.

→ Such agreements more beneficial specially for developed nations

→ Funding to WTO may reduce

However

→ Such agreements are difficult to reach

↳ Eg: RCEP, USA out of TPP

→ Developing nations such as India feel WTO is the platform for trade agreement because of equality

WTO should ensure reforms through better dispute resolution and final resolution on public stockholding to remain relevant.

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13. India needs to balance its growing water needs and larger security concerns with effective hydro-diplomacy. Highlighting the challenges faced with regard to transboundary rivers, analyze this statement in the context of India's riparian relations with its neighbours. **(250 words) 15**

भारत को अपनी बढ़ती जल आवश्यकताओं और व्यापक सुरक्षा चिंताओं को प्रभावी जल-कूटनीति के माध्यम से संतुलित करने की आवश्यकता है। सीमा पारीय नदियों से संबंधित सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ भारत के नदी-जल संबधों के संदर्भ में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Water requirement of India has been increasing with increasing population and demand in agriculture (70% of all) and industry.

Balance water needs & security concern

- India shares rivers with Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bangladesh & Myanmar
- India has to ensure its water needs are fulfilled while upholding unity and integrity of the country.

Challenges faced with regard to transboundary rivers

1) Old sharing conventions on water sharing - signed during 60's and 70's,

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do not take care of emerging needs.

2) Border disputes with Pakistan and China - further make river water sharing difficult

3) Lack of multilateral convention for rivers shared by more than 2 countries
↳ eg: Brahmaputra

4) Lack of data sharing agreement

India - China

1) Share Brahmaputra (Siang) on eastern front and Sutlej on western.

2) Data sharing MOU with regard to Brahmaputra and Sutlej.
↳ only monsoon data shared.

3) China building dams on Brahmaputra
↳ Jiangh, Zhangmu etc.

4) Floods in Brahmaputra due to lack of sharing

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India - Pakistan

1) Share Indus and the 5 tributaries
2) Pak signed Indus Water Sharing Agreement
3) Pakistan raised concerns on Lower Kalnai project

India - Bangladesh

1) Teesta and Ganga main rivers
2) Ganga sharing agreement signed.
3) Teesta agreement in limbo due to opposition of West Bengal government

India - Nepal

1) Kosi and Kaligangg main rivers.
2) Project on Kosi pending.
3) Project on Kaligangg - Pancheswar pending.

India should complete projects on cross border rivers on priority and need to sign water data sharing agreement.

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14. Commenting on the importance of Central Asia for India, highlight the progress made in the relationship in recent past along with the issues that still remain to further cement the ties. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के लिए मध्य एशिया के महत्व पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, हाल के दिनों में संबंधों में हुई प्रगति पर प्रकाश डालिए, साथ ही साथ ऐसे मुद्दों का उल्लेख कीजिए जिन पर संबंधों को और अधिक सुदृढ़ करने हेतु ध्यान दिया जाना अभी भी शेष है।

Central Asia consisting of countries like Kazakhastan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajakistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are important for India due to various reason.

Importance of central Asia

1) Energy rich region
↳ Eg: Kazakhastan largest Uranium source.
↳ gas in Turkmenistan
2) source of other metals
↳ gold in Kyrgyzstan
3) connecting India to Eastern Europe
4) stability in Afghanistan through multilateral co operation.

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5) Reducing chinese influence on the region

6) countries provide investment opportunities for Indian companies.

Progress made in relationship

1) India joined regional organisations such as Heart Of Asia, SCO etc

2) Part of transportation links
↳ International North South Corridors
↳ Ashghabat agreement
↳ Zaranj - Delaram highway

3) Developing of Chabahar port for direct linkage

4) India has set annual meeting at one of the 5 central Asian countries.

5) Negotiation to join Eurasian Economic Union (EEU)

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Issues which still remain

1) China's influence
↳ All countries part of OBOR
↳ China's economy important as export raw material

2) Religious extremism has been increasing
↳ Taliban & ISIS spreading

3) Lack of direct connectivity as land locked.

4) USA sanction of Iran will have detrimental effect on Chabahar &

INSC

5) China and Russia axis forming against USA. ($100 billion trade)
↳ Russian influence on region.

India needs to act to ensure connectivity and close relations to which would ensure energy security and investment opportunity

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15. Discuss the significance of India's island territories in its quest to become a net security provider in the Indian Ocean region. **(250 words) 15**

हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में वास्तविक सुरक्षा प्रदाता बनने की भारत की आकांक्षा के आलोक में, इसके द्वीपीय प्रदेशों के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian Island territories has can divided into two : The Lakshadweep in Arabian sea and Andaman and Nicobar Islands in Bay of Bengal.

Significance of Island territories

1) Presence in Indian Ocean, which is one of most busiest water body.
↳ 33% of whole world trade passes through it.

2) Closeness to strait of Malaca, considered a chake point

3) closeness of east China sea, which has seen chinese claim for territory

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4) Lakshadweep Islands ensuring providing safety to oil tankers specially around somalian coast from piracy

5) countering China's string of pearls

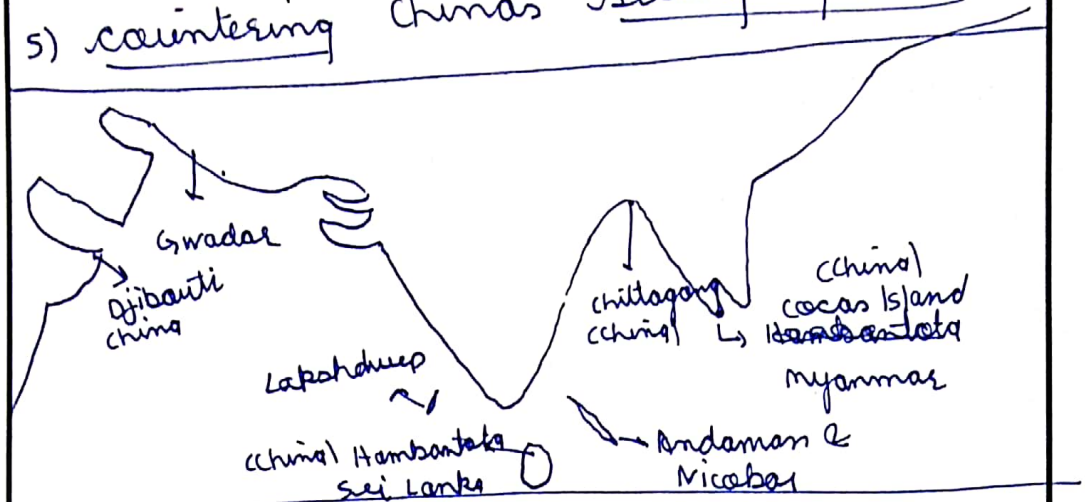

Fig: China's String of pearls

6) Larger role in Indo pacific as envisioned by USA and the QUAD grouping

Issues at present

1) Lack of infrastructure on islands
↳ Internet cable from mainland pending

2) Lack of deep port for aircraft carrier

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3) Distance from mainland makes development projects costly

4) Risk from natural disasters Eg: Tsunam

Steps Taken By India

1) Creation of Island Development Authority

2) Joint Andaman command encompassing army, navy and air force

3) Partnership with Japan for development of projects in Andaman

4) Andaman - Aceh link in Indonesia.

What further can be done

1) Partnership with Indonesia for developmental projects due to less distance

2) Completion of developmental projects planned.

Indo Pacific has been highlighted as ~~origin~~ theatre of 20th century and Indian islands have a role to play in ensuring India's advantage.

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16. A fine balance between security and developmental measures needs to be attained for tackling the menace of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in India. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) के खतरे से निपटने हेतु सुरक्षा और विकासात्मक उपायों के मध्य एक उत्कृष्ट संतुलन स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Recent report of ministry of Home Affairs highlighted success in tackling Left Wing Extremism (LWE) through balance of security and development.

Assuring security

1) Increasing armed forces presence in 90 districts affected by LWE.

2) Providing infrastructure to local police through Police modernisation program

3) Improving mine detection technology

↳ No repeat of Sukma.

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4) Providing more resistant tracks/vehicles

5) Using technology such as sensors and UAV's for detecting ests

6) specialised forces such as Black Panther in Chattisgarh and Grey Hound in Andhra Pradesh

7) money laundering by naxal leaders to be eliminated.

8) Training of forces for adequate response.

Developmental Measures

1) Providing basic infrastructure such as roads and mobile connectivity

2) Improving governance and ensure government schemes reach people
↳ Nai Manjil, Roshni etc

3) schools and colleges fulfilling

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requirement of local population.

↳ Eg: Residential colleges in Dantewada.

4) Providing assistance to naxals who surrend.

5) civic outreach to ensure trust building.

6) Forest Rights Act to be implemented in spirit.

Left Wing extremism spreads due to weak governance - alienation of public and insufficient security measures. Balance between security and development has proved successful.

↳ Red corridor districts reduced to 90 from 106

↳ Increase in surrenders by 400%

This should continue further.

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17. Illustrate the linkages between drug trafficking, organised crime and terrorism. In this regard, mention the steps that have been taken to arrest the availability of drugs in India. **(250 words) 15**

मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी, संगठित अपराध और आतंकवाद के मध्य संबंधों को उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए। इस संबंध में, भारत में मादक पदार्थों की उपलब्धता पर अंकुश लगाने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Drug trafficking, organised crime and terrorism are closely related as these activities not only supplement each other but also overlap.

Linkages between drug trafficking, organised crime and terrorism

1) Terrorist organisation undertake drug trafficking and organised crimes like kidnapping, murder, fake currency circulation for funding.

2) Terrorist and organised syndicates

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use same logistics and market for spreading violence

3) Armes are provided by such groups to each other.

4) All weaken governance through corruption and bribing thus supplement each other

steps taken by India to arrest availability of drugs

1) Passing legislation
↳ Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act
↳ Prevention of drugs and psycotropic substances Act

2) Drug and Psychotropic Substances Policy 2015

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3) International cooperation
↳ Pacts with Myanmar, Afghanistan, Nepal, UAE, USA

4) multilateral cooperation
↳ Working with interpol
↳ Working under UN office of drug of psycotropic substances

5) WHO UN - Punjab collaboration to increase awareness and treat addicts

6) strengthening Prevention of money laundering Act to include drug trafficking.

7) strengthening borders with Pakistan using CIBMS and updating Free movement Regime with myanmar.

Drug Trafficking, Organised Crime and Terrorism should be tackled through common approach as they work closely.

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18. Identify the key threats to national security in the wake of climate change. Also, highlight India's stand and rationale on UN's decision to declare climate change as an international security issue. **(250 words) 15**

जलवायु परिवर्तन के आलोक में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के सम्मुख प्रमुख खतरों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, जलवायु परिवर्तन को एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा मुद्दा घोषित करने के संयुक्त राष्ट्र के निर्णय पर भारत के दृष्टिकोण और औचित्य पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

climate change refers to the increase in extreme events of weather due to the increase in global temperature.

Key threats to national security in wake of climate change

1) Regional Inequality may increase with coastal areas most affected.
↳ such situations fertile for ~~spread~~ radicalisation

2) Forced migration and refugee crises
↳ such groups have historically been targeted by extremist
↳ eg: ARSA targeting Rohingyas for radicalisation.

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3) Reduction in defence spending of a country due to focus on fighting climate change.

4) Widespread poverty and destruction due to crop failures, draughts and floods.

5) Using natural disasters as war strategy
↳ eg: Tibetan glaciers melting rapidly can be used to cause floods in India.

UN's decision to declare climate change as an international security issue

→ United Nations highlighting the risk of climate change has declared it as security issue to be faced by all countries.

→ India has not supported the

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UN's decision because

↳ It feels UNFCC should assure such situation does not arise

↳ It would remove focus on preventing climate change

↳ Developed countries have more responsibility and should fund mitigation in developing countries

Climate change has become a very real national security challenge. India should ensure multilateral cooperation to prevent global warming above 1.5°C and also assure developing nations can mitigate through funding.

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19. Explaining the concept of data exclusivity, bring out the arguments for and against incorporating data exclusivity norms in India's IPR regime.

(250 words) 15

डेटा एक्सक्लूसिविटी (डेटा विशिष्टता) की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत की IPR व्यवस्था में डेटा एक्सक्लूसिविटी संबंधी मानदंडों को सम्मिलित करने के पक्ष और विपक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

concept of data exclusivity is related to patenting of medicines. Data exclusivity ensures that the data which proved the efficacy of a particular medicine or vaccine is kept confidential and not shared along with the patent. even after patent expires.

Advantages of Data exclusivity

1) Pharmaceutical companies can be assured of other companies not using their effort.

2) Research and development efforts would increase, once their data is exclusive.

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③ Chance of false positive in data reduces as all companies have their own trial in their own conditions.

④ Easier to finalise RCEP and BTIA with Europe, as data exclusivity has been a demand.

⑤ India becoming centre of pharmaceutical excellence from present center of cheap drugs.

⑥ Help in improving exports and thus current account deficit would reduce.

Disadvantages of Data exclusivity

① Cost of medicines would improve. as all companies would have to

② Generic medicine companies would have to get own tests
↳ Increase cost

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ chance of not succeeding

(3) can pave way for evergreening if no other companies can assure independent result.

(4) India's crown of generic medicine center would be taken away.

(5) Affordability for millions would be affected.

(6) compulsory licensing may also become prohibitive as data would not be shared.

India should ensure strengthening its pharma R&D, improving local access of API and abiding by TRIPS to ensure development of pharma industry - along with access to affordable medicine.

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20. Compare and contrast fifth generation (5G) of wireless telecom technology with 4G technology. What challenges need to be overcome for 5G's pan-India rollout? **(250 words) 15**

4G प्रौद्योगिकी के साथ पांचवी पीढ़ी (5G) की वायरलेस दूरसंचार तकनीक की तुलना कीजिए और उनके मध्य अंतर बताइए। 5G के अखिल भारतीय क्रियान्वयन हेतु किन चुनौतियों से निपटने की आवश्यकता है?

Generation of technology in telecom are defined on the basis of content which they can carry or the speed of content transfer they can provide.

5G and 4G

1) speed : 5G technology is said to be 100 times faster than 4G.

2) latency : in 5G would be lower than 4G.

3) density : Number of users per area which can be serviced would be more in 5G.

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4) security infrastructure of 5G would be more robust as compared to 4G.

5) 5G like 4G would be able to transfer data, texts and make calls.

6) 5G would be more efficient on the battery side as compared to 4G.

Challenges from non-India scenario

1) Infrastructure requirement for 5G are different than 4G, there needs new investments.

2) Low profits of telecom companies after entering of JIO ~~makes them~~

3) Technology of 5G provided by Huwei across many nations can prove harmful due to data theft as pointed by USA.

4) The 5G spectrum bidding may

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go for high price and thus making 5G costly in India

6) 5G would not work in present mobiles and may need new handsets

What India can do?

1) Technology of 5G to be developed indigenously through government backing.

2) spectrum of 5G at fixed low prices as recommended by economic survey

3) Assuring fair market practices by present telecom companies for sustainable business.

5G would lead to explosion of Internet Of Things and thus steps like test bed of 5G at IIT Madras is step in right direction

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